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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

Mr. Greeley and the Democrats

What Will They Do With Him?

Quotations from Democratic Organs.

SOME "LIBERAL" OPINIONS.

A DEMOCRATIC SPLIT HIGHLY PROBABLE.

The question at present uppermost in everybody's mind, is what will the Democratic party do respecting the nomination of Horace Greeley by the Liberal Republicans? There is among the journals of that party a wide diversity of opinion as to what course ought to be taken by the ensuing Democratic National Convention. The Pittsburgh *Post* declares that the Democracy "will not stoop to affiliate" with the movement, and says:

"If the managers of the Liberal Republican movement ever expected to enlist the support of the Democratic party, they could not have adopted a plan better calculated to make it impossible than to have nominated the ticket they did. We risk nothing in saying that Mr. Greeley will not receive any Democratic support. So bitter a partisan as he is not calculated to attract the Democratic opponents of Grant. * * * The Cincinnati managers have constructed their tub—we speak in no slighting sense—and it must stand upon its own bottom. The Democracy are not likely to put any new hoops on it. If it goes to staves, and falls back to the original Grant shop, we shall know exactly the kind of timber it was made of. * * * The path of duty is plain before the eyes of the Democracy—they will nominate good and true men, and accomplish for themselves what might have been jointly accomplished by the Democracy and the Liberal Republicans."

The New York *World* says:

"We will not affect to dissemble our disappointment at the failure of the Cincinnati Convention to nominate Mr. Adams. * * * * Our present impression is that the Democratic National Convention will ignore Cincinnati entirely and nominate a new ticket. * * * We do not, at present, see any such possibility as the future as the indorsement of Mr. Greeley by the Democratic party. We gratify him one of the Republican votes which his personal popularity will draw away from Grant. We have no doubt that, inside the Republican party, he will make a strong canvass. He is popular enough to make a great and formidable split in the Republican ranks; and the assured Republican schism gives Democrats a splendid opportunity. Such as we have not before had since the outbreak of the civil war. We think this is the view which will be taken by the Democratic National Convention when it assembles."

The *Journal of Commerce* takes the following view of the case:

"There were two courses open to this Convention of dissatisfied Republicans. One, which was generally expected, was to nominate a candidate of high character and of moderate views, who had a good standing among men of all parties, and by securing a pleasant Democratic indorsement, might fairly hope to be elected. The other was to nominate a well-known partisan Republican, who should stand well with and fairly represent the views of those assembled, and be sure to draw out their strength in the canvass, but who could not expect a Democratic indorsement, and would thus compel the Regular Republican Convention to endorse him or throw the election into the hands of their opponents.

"Whether wisely or not, the Convention has chosen the latter of these alternatives. * * * His will place a grave responsibility upon the regular Republican Convention to meet in Philadelphia. If the nominations is there confirmed by that body, and he is elected, it will throw the whole patronage of the General Government into the hands of those who have heretofore been in a disaffected minority. If his claims are wholly ignored, and Grant is renominated, the running of two such Republican candidates would almost certainly bring on Democrats once more into power."

The Washington correspondent of the same paper states, however, that Fernando Wood and other eastern men say they will support the Cincinnati nominees, and the whole Southdelegation in both parties seem to favor the ticket; but adds that they have agreed, in a sort of random caucus, to abide the decision of the Executive Committee and the Standing National Convention of the Democratic party, thus preserving the party organization intact, with a view of shaping its course to suit political contingencies.

The *Star*, (Dem.) says: "Mr. Greeley will be supported by the people because he has ideas which are known to them, and because they have been mortified long enough by the man who smokes," and feel like trying the experiment a while with the man who don't smoke. With many of Mr. Greeley's theories the people do not agree, but for all that they respect him as one who, at all events, understands what he wants, and is not indebted to subordinates for his brains."

The *News*, Ben Wood's paper, says:

"We believe it to be the duty of the Democracy to the country and to themselves, and, more than all, for the future safety of our republic, to strike hands with these Liberal reformers, adopt their platform and candidates, and thus uniting all the elements hostile to Grant and the army of spoilsmen and officeholders who he commands, march on to victory under the same banner and the same chieftains in November. * * * We do not propose in so doing this kind of policy to abate one jot or tittle of our Democratic faith, surrender one Democratic principle or discard or disorganize the great and glorious party."

The *Herald*, which until within a few days past has been outspoken for Grant, is on the fence. It says:

"We welcome Horace Greeley into the campaign as a man whom the American people will always respect and honor. Whether we all support or oppose him must be decided by himself. He has received this nomination, and if he avoids certain fallacies that have disarmed the usefulness of his career, we all support him. But in this we shall await the developments of the canvass and the attitude in which the nominations of all the conventions will stand before the people."

The reporters of the *Herald* were instructed to feel the pulse of Wall street, and of the merchants, financiers, and representative men in commerce generally. The burden of their testimony, which included that of a number of persons claiming to represent the Southern feeling, was that the nomination was greeted with considerable warmth by even extreme Northern Democrats; while among Southerners the opinion was prevalent that Greeley would be enthusiastically blend the whole Southern vote, white and colored, than any other man that could have been put in nomination. Among Northern extreme Democrats there seemed to be no dissenting voice, because they, the extreme Southern men, seemed to be inspired by a common feeling—to have once more a common country, whose government could be administered in so broad and liberal a spirit that we could everywhere feel that the old difficulties were over; that the old bitterness had been laid aside; that the old memories of better days had returned again, and that the old souvenirs of recent sorrows had passed away."

At the Union League Club, however, where Greeley has many personal friends, the reporters state that not more than a hundred and fifty of the fourteen hundred members would be likely to support him. What has been the most dreaded was the nomination of Adams, from the tone of conversation," says the Sun reporter:

"A stranger might have imagined that the Convention had been playing an amusing practical joke on an ambitious journalist. Every one was assured that a Democratic Convention would soon be called, and this was the cause of the peaceful air of security which pervaded the social scene. The verdict was evident that the Cincinnati Convention was a failure, and that as yet the loyal Republicans had not found a foeman worthy of their steel." The *Express* says: "The Old Whig element will be a large portion of the rank and file of his party with him." As to the question whether Democrats will indorse his nomination, the *Express* says: "Greeley has at times abused us all roughly, but we are a forgiving race of men, and shall do what is best for our country."

After referring somewhat savagely to the defeat of Mr. Adams through the dogged perversity with which the free traders opposed a tariff compromise resolution, Mr. Bowles of the Springfield *Republican*, (Liberal), proceeds to say:

"The result is a serious defeat of Carl Schurz, Blairs and the Browns do not like him, and have not run with them. He is not their kind of man. And, besides, he is not getting strong and powerful through his German friends and his growing hold upon the intelligence and integrity of the whole country. But they cannot thus crush him. They cannot even count him out in Missouri. If he consents to support the new ticket, it will be, practically, on his own terms. He is of more consequence to its success than all the doughfaces in the world, and Mr. Greeley and his friends will know it. But for the moment he is beaten in his State, and he was beaten in the Convention."

Mr. Greeley himself he damns with this faint praise:

"No persons more thoroughly than his threats of the press recognize his great worth, large and varied ability, the vast obligation the country is under to him; but they object to his high protectionism, to the manner in which his nomination was secured, and to a miserable set of small and jobbing politicians and often corrupt speculators upon the public confidence that have so long and so roughly surrounded him and influenced him, alike strangely and perversely, in much of his political conduct. They fear the continued power of these influences over him in the larger sphere to which he is now invited and exposed."

A correspondent of the *Tribune* telegraphs from New Hampshire that the nominations were unexpected to both parties. The leaders of the Republican party, he says, concede that the nomination of Greeley is a strong one, but that its strength will depend upon the action of the Democratic party, a large portion of whom, they feel confident, will not indorse the ticket. The Democrats think that the nomination must be disastrous to the Grant ticket, and express their readiness to support anything that will defeat it.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* regards the platform and the nominations with mild favor, but admits that the action of the convention created considerable surprise and dissatisfaction. It will not support the ticket unless it develops such a show of strength as will assure success; adding:

"There is to be a Democratic National Convention, for there must be an authoritative action before the position of the party can be determined. It will be in order to weigh and see how the ticket nominated by the Liberal wing of the Republican party is received by the people within the party who have thus far given it their support and sanction. In the mean time, let a generous encouragement be extended."

The Cincinnati *Commercial* (Liberal Republican) makes no attempt to disguise its opinion that the nomination of Greeley was an unfortunate issue of the labors of the Convention. Adams and Trumbull, it holds, would have been a vastly better ticket; and further says:

"Whether we will find it our duty to urge upon our fellow-citizens the election of Horace Greeley to the Presidency depends largely upon that which may be done by the regular organizations of the old political parties. Mr. Greeley a few weeks ago frankly stated that he would support the Cincinnati nominee, provided the Democratic party did not appear in the field in form, attempting to take advantage of Republican divisions; and that in case there was a regular Democratic nomination, he would support the strongest Republican candidate. We have made similar reservations as to our position in case of the nomination of Mr. Adams, and we repeat them in respect to Mr. Greeley. * * * Among the weak points of Mr. Greeley is that of permitting the intimacy of a class of adventurers who appeal to his sympathies and good will and take advantage of his credulity as to their professions. This, if he should reach the high office for which he is a candidate, is a difficulty to be guarded against with special solicitude by those who hope for the success of his administration.

"That which is unpleasant to us in the nomination of Mr. Greeley is that it should seem to have been brought about by Frank P. Blair, John Wentworth, Fenton and other managing politicians; that he should have had the support of the least responsible and reputable elements of the Convention; but we have confidence in the shining honesty of his character, and that in high office he would repel, with the asperity that becomes him in his wrath, all who sought to misuse his friendship."

In another part of the same paper we find the following significant paragraph:

"Among the editors of some thirty German papers (mostly daily) of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, New York and Pennsylvania, who met last night at a Vine street lager beer saloon, there was not one who expressed himself in favor of Greeley and Brown."

The Chicago *Tribune*, whose editor was Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, says: "It is true that the nomination of Horace Greeley for President will be a surprise to a great majority of the people, but a surprise more from the fact that such a selection had not been anticipated, rather than from any question of his fitness, his ability, his patriotism, or his availability. The Convention was true to its purpose from the first to the last. It was Republican in its origin, Republican in its membership, Republican in its declaration of principles, and Republican in its candidates, and yet so National in all things that it offers a common ground upon which all lovers of true government can unite."

Writing from Cincinnati at the close of the Convention the editor of the *Tribune* infers, from the strength Greeley there developed, that he will be a popular candidate. I believe that the German hostility to the nomination based upon his advocacy of anti-liquor laws, will be modified by the decisive expression of the platform on the subject of personal liberty and by the fact that the President and Congress has anything to do with the subject of liquor laws or Sunday observance. The Revenue Reformers think that, although Greeley is the most obnoxious individual in the country to their views, the net results of the Convention must be to push forward their reform. The Individual element is bound up in the Philadelphia Convention, and must either antagonize Mr. Greeley or go to pieces. One of the most prominent of the Individual element, Erkinson, of Massachusetts, is still further comforted by the thought that Greeley has always been a hard-money man, and will co-operate with the platform in the direction of speedy resumption of specie payments. The worst thing that can be said of Mr. Greeley is, that he generally has a few worthless dead-beats hanging around him, and that he is fond of good nature; impairing his reputation among those whose good opinion he ought to possess. These creatures he must shake off forthwith, or there will be trouble before the campaign ends."

The Chicago *Times*, (Democratic,) says: "It is a question whether mankind is the more surprised or amused. That Mr. Greeley himself has had Presidential aspirations has been manifest enough, but that any considerable number of other people were seriously considered him in that relation, has never appeared until the event of yesterday. The traditional timber of which Presidents are supposed to be made, is not the kind of which Mr. Greeley is made; and the ludicrous side of the man is all the more palpable when his idiosyncrasies are brought into immediate contact with the popular idea of the Presidential character. In its immediate results the Convention is a failure. * * *

We cannot say that recovery from this apparent failure is impossible; we cannot predict the direction of the popular current, when the public surprise will have subsided; we cannot declare just how the millions of Democratic voters, who have looked so anxiously toward Cincinnati, will regard this strange proceeding. No man can tell what the Democratic National Convention, which will surely be held, will do. It is possible that these millions of Democratic voters, represented in their National Convention, will conclude that Mr. Greeley is better than Mr. Grant, and take him as a choice of evils. If so, Mr. Greeley will be our next President. The Democracy, not consulted in his nomination, and whose wishes the Cincinnati Convention has treated with disdain, must elect him if he be elected at all. It is not doubted that Mr. Greeley, with all his eccentricities, can draw a large support from the Republican party, perhaps larger than could any of his competitors at Cincinnati, but still the support will be but a fraction of the Republican party. We are not of those who believe that this nomination of Mr. Greeley will split the Republican party in two equal parts.

"The Democracy, wholly untrammelled by the Cincinnati event, can view the situation calmly and proceed to results deliberately. It may be master of the situation. Its national committee, whose meeting is appointed for the 8th instant, will doubtless call an early convention, and this will be a more consequential, as it is hoped it will be a wiser, body than that of Cincinnati."

The *Times* considers the platform to be well enough, except the tariff plank, which it thinks "would probably provoke Mr. Greeley to spit upon the whole concern were he the independent man he used to be; but he isn't. The stress of circumstances compels him to get down from his protection high horse, mount an animal of another color, and of suspicious gender at that."

The St. Louis *Republican*, which originated the passive policy, is harmonious on Greeley, saying:

"The platform is an eminently acceptable and satisfactory one, and worthy of the ticket, but it is the nominations that the public have most anxiously waited for, and it is the ticket actually presented that will guide the supporting hosts in the battle. The ticket stamps the Convention with success and imparts to the insurgent cause a new force. It is needless to inquire whether Adams or Trumbull, or Davis or Palmer would or would not have been a better candidate for the first place. The distinguished man actually nominated for that first place is so good and fit as to leave little room for regret among the partisans of the defeated aspirants, and to produce among the people a feeling of emphatic satisfaction. * * * His name is a power in the North, and in the South his simple act of going on the bail bond of Jefferson Davis, and thereby securing his release from Stanton's pitiless imprisonment, won the hearts of the Southern States, and without losing for him an atom of the good will of a single Union man whose good will was worth having. He is popular with the colored people, whose steadfast friend he has ever been. He is popular in Maine, and more popular still in Texas. In fact he possesses a wider and more equable popularity than any other man in the United States. He has some infirmities indeed, but they are infirmities of manner rather than serious faults. They do not weaken him; they do not impair his usefulness nor detract from his power. The people regard them with a fond forbearance, and it would not be far out of the way to say they like him all the better for them. His infirmities are certainly not vices. Beneath them and in them the people detect the sterling worth of a faithful, upright and just man."

The *Republican* warns the Democratic party not to obtrude a new ticket of their own between the contending factions.

"That," it says, "would justly forfeit the good will and moral power which their patriotic self-denial of the last three months has given them. It would benumb the country with a chill of cruel disappointment, revive at the North all the former war bitterness against the Democracy, and disable them to profit in local contests by the Republican schism. Nay, it would do more. It would destroy the very opportunity that they seek to take advantage of. It would crush the Liberal vote, break its line of battle, disperse its adherents, and insure the re-election of Grant.

"The Democratic party cannot commit this enormous folly. It has made many mistakes and blunders, but it cannot, with its eyes wide open, forfeit its magnificent future by making so monstrous a blunder as this. Tee great mass of Democrats do not want a Democratic Presidential ticket presented to them. They are satisfied with the field as it is. They do not wish to be placed under party laws on this Presidential question. They want, for this single occasion, the holiday privilege of doing as they please. They have made up their mind to this so decidedly that they will not support a Democratic ticket in the mass even if one should unwisely be presented to them. They will vote in mass either the Cincinnati ticket or the coming Philadelphia ticket. They will elect either Greeley or Grant. Which of these they will vote for and elect is a question that will be decided by the logic of politics and by Democratic instincts."

The St. Louis *Times*, of the same city, which until a few days before the assembling of the Convention was dead set against the coalition, is inclined to think that it has done its work well, but like the Chicago *Times* and the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, is guarded and cautious in its expressions. It says:

"The work of Cincinnati is now done. The convention at Philadelphia will follow next in order, and upon the Democratic party devolves the last, but by no means least responsibility of the canvass. Much depends upon its firmness, wisdom and energy, and upon the harmony of its proceedings.

"There may be disappointment in certain quarters, both Liberal Republican and Democratic, at the result of the Cincinnati meeting. There may be a return of some not conspicuously committed to the movement, to the Radical fold from which they have so recently emerged. There may be on the part of some of our Democratic friends a desire to make other and independent nominations; while the administration will undoubtedly be very diligent to increase in every manner conceivable, the least symptoms of serious dissection. We have confidence, however, that the Democracy will stand united and be of one voice in whatever action they may determine upon, and give their influence and their votes to that cause alone which shall seem to promise the nearest practicable way out of the difficulties that surround and oppress our people."

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* expresses a personal regard bordering on affection for Mr. Greeley, but "neither likes nor approves the way the ticket was made, and particularly that part of it which may be ascribed to General Frank P. Blair and Colonel Alex. McClure. On the whole, the *Courier-Journal* concludes to take refuge in the Democratic dove-cote, there to remain until the National Convention decides what it will do with it. The understanding is that the Democratic democracy will go it, and the prospect is that Greeley and Brown will encounter as little Democratic opposition in the Democratic National Chair his opposition to personal and administration rascality, but inasmuch as he is an enraged protectionist he would systematically keep open that system of profligacy and corruption which is embodied in any protective system. It furthermore believes that the Convention which nominated Brown must either have been absolutely blinded as to the character of the man or entombed within a net work of intrigners from which it was impossible to escape, it being perfectly absurd to make a man the guardian of constitutional government who always treated the Federal Constitution as an obsolete piece of paper, and equally absurd to make him the champion of liberal ideas, after he intended, by a motion in the United States Senate, to introduce a religious test in the Federal Constitution.

St. Louis, May 5.—The *Westliche Post*, the organ of Senator Schurz, announces to-day its support of the Greeley and Brown ticket in the following words: "After the anxious suspense which was felt for the whole week at the Cincinnati Convention, it is by no means a surprising result if it is not entirely satisfactory to many persons. It is true Greeley is known throughout the land as an honest, well-meaning man, and Germans must especially appreciate the really noble position which his character assumed in the last days, all the other English papers during the French-German war. But for these very same reasons the Germans cannot after all help liking, to some extent, the alienated friends of their notions, which to some extent must be admitted to be not altogether liberal, and putting the question whether a more popular head might not have been given to the reform movement, which certainly originated here. Entirely justified as this feeling and disappointment are, still the Grant party will not profit by them, and for when the pepole once begin to criticise they are not likely to confine their objection to candidates of one party, and what upright patriot is there dissatisfied with Greeley's nomination who would so much as think of Grant? If the Cincinnati Convention has not put forward the best man, that is surely no reason for now voting for the worst. Frequently in life, and above all frequently in American politics, the experience is made that the best is simply not to be had, and then no other resource remains for us than to accept the comparatively better."

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Detroit, May 4.—The *Free Press*, Democratic, says of the Cincinnati Convention: "Greeley is a strong man with whom to democratize the Republican party. His nomination will probably result in the defeat of Grant's nomination or election." Whether the chances of the success of the Democracy largely increased, and nothing necessary to secure it but a strong nomination and platform.

The *Post*, Administration paper, ridicules Greeley's nomination and says it will not injure the Republican party in the least, while it will render the Democratic cause utterly hopeless.

The *Tribune*, Independent Republican, says, The truest, and most sagacous friends of the Liberal movement, will regret Greeley's nomination, will regard his election as a public calamity, and that he is not entitled to Republican support in his present candidacy.

Springfield, Ill., May 4.—The Illinois *State Register* raises the standard of Greeley and Brown and in a leading editorial heartily endorses the platform adopted by the Cincinnati Liberal Reform Convention. The *Register* closes its editorial as follows: "We have confidence enough in the good sense of the Democracy to believe that it will yield the ticket a cheerful, earnest and successful support. The action of the Convention is eminently satisfactory to Democrats and Liberal Republicans, and the enthusiasm for the ticket is great. Gov. Palmer says Greeley and Brown will receive 750,000 Reform votes in Illinois. Next Monday night a monster platform meeting of Liberal Republicans and Democrats will be held in this city."

New York, May 4.—The *Evening Post* opposes the nominations and platform of the Cincinnati Convention. It contends that Greeley lacks the courage, firmness and consistency required in a chief magistrate; that his political associations and intimacies are bad; that he is a bigoted protectionist, and that his manners are gross. It says Greeley can have no hope of an election, and if he runs it will only be to divide the Republican vote, leaving that field clear to the Democrats, who, should they have sense enough, as many of them already urge, to put up such a ticket as Adams and Groesbeck, will bid fair to sweep the field.

The *Telegram* supports the nominations enthusiastically.

The *Staats Zeitung* says that Greeley and Brown are good men, and liked by both Americans and Germans in this country, but that if Mr. Adams had been nominated they would have been satisfied. The *Zeitung* avoids saying who it will support, though it concedes that the Liberal ticket is very strong. They will defer any declaration until after the Germans have held meetings and decided the question, which will be done next month.

Boston, May 4.—The *Post*, leading Democratic paper, speaking of the Cincinnati Convention and its nominations, says: "Proposing only peaceful results with which the people everywhere were in active sympathy, when it came to the application of its means it failed miserably. Few persons in their sober senses will deny that the selection of Horace Greeley by an assembly so powerfully equipped with the popular sympathy, as a candidate for the Presidency, is disappointment for which they were not prepared."

The *Advertiser* has a leading editorial on the subject, headed, "The Ridiculus Mus."

The *Journal* says: "The general opinion of Republicans is that Greeley is decidedly the best nominee whom the Cincinnati Convention could have selected for the benefit of the Republican party."

Washington, May 4.—The *Chronicle* and *Republican* both oppose the nomination of Greeley.

Portland, Me., May 4.—The Easton *Argus*, (Democratic,) comes out fully for Horace Greeley as the people's candidate.

Cincinnati, May 4.—The *Times* and *Chronicle* of this afternoon announces, on the authority of Judge Stallo, that Gen. Fred Hecker, of Illinois, who left this city last night for home, sick and disappointed at the final decision of making speeches from his sick bed if necessary in order to defeat the Cincinnati nominees.

Memphis, May 4.—The nominations of the Cincinnati Convention are almost universally regarded as the strongest that could be made. The *Avalanche* and *Appeal* unhesitatingly endorse the nominations and will support the ticket.

Nashville, May 4.—The *Union and American*, (Democratic newspaper, publishes this morning a lengthy review of Horace Greeley and Gratz Brown, and editorially expresses the opinion that the ticket would have been stronger with Brown for President, but speaks kindly of the ticket. It says the Democracy will sweep the northwest, if seconded by the National Democratic Convention. It adds: "The election of the ticket depends solely upon the action of the Democracy. If they shall conclude is best to be done for the higher interest of the country, will be done cheerfully. They will preserve their organization intact and act as a body. With the lights before us, we don't doubt that when in National Convention assembled they will take such action as will lead to the defeat of Grant and the election of the ticket presented at Cincinnati. As between Grant and Wilson, of Massachusetts, and Greeley and Brown, there can be no comparison but one thing is certain."

The *Banner* says "the ticket can't fail to command the respect of the American people, and which from its truly national character, to say nothing as to its personal merits, upon which was and is its superstructure, ought to possess irresistable strength and satisfy the Liberal sentiment of the whole country. The ticket is a strong one, notwithstanding the fact that its nomination was effected through agencies not altogether uncommon to nominations in conventions assembled in the midst of political intriguing to be entirely in accord with the unselfish patriotism which inspired the Liberal movement and produced the Convention. The Louisville *Ledger* says: "The politicians, so far as I have had opportunity to judge, are not working up much enthusiasm over the nomination. They say they want time to think about it." The people are rather cool, but intimate that they will shoulder Greeley or anybody else, to beat Grant. As for the friends of the Administration, perhaps their feelings were best expressed by one of their number, on change this afternoon, when the news came along: "If the Democrats are satisfied with *that* nomination, we have no right to complain."

The *Stern des Westens*, the German evening paper at Belleville, comes out in an editorial against the ticket. It denounces Greeley as a "temperance fanatic" and "free trade theorist," and says Brown is a political weathercock, and that his nomination is an insult to the Germans. It says the ticket named seals the fate of the Liberal movement.

By Associated Press.]

St. Louis, May 4.—The *Anzeiger*, German Democratic paper, which was a strong supporter, however, of the Liberal movement, emphatically declares against Greeley and Brown. It takes the ground that by these nominations the Convention became untrue to the idea which called the Liberal movement into existence, and selected two men for the highest positions in the country whose erratic and whimisical characters make them unfit and in reality the most unsafe persons in the United States for the executive departments of the nation. It declares that the nominations as the result of a scheme concocted by the Blair family. It foresees an administration of excentricities during which the corruptest men in the nation will be the substantial rulers, using the good old Greeley as a mere tool for their nefarious schemes and continuing the present system only under different colors. It maintains that Greeley might perhaps continue to edit the Liberal Chair his opposition to personal and administration rascality, but inasmuch as he is an enraged protectionist he would systematically keep open that system of profligacy and corruption which is embodied in any protective system. It furthermore believes that the Convention which nominated Brown must either have been absolutely blinded as to the character of the man or entombed within a net work of intrigners from which it was impossible to escape, it being perfectly absurd to make a man the guardian of constitutional government who always treated the Federal Constitution as an obsolete piece of paper, and equally absurd to make him the champion of liberal ideas, after he intended, by a motion in the United States Senate, to introduce a religious test in the Federal Constitution.

St. Louis, May 5.—The *Westliche Post*, the organ of Senator Schurz, announces to-day its support of the Greeley and Brown ticket in the following words: "After the anxious suspense which was felt for the whole week at the Cincinnati Convention, it is by no means a surprising result if it is not entirely satisfactory to many persons. It is true Greeley is known throughout the land as an honest, well-meaning man, and Germans must especially appreciate the really noble position which his character assumed in the last days, all the other English papers during the French-German war. But for these very same reasons the Germans cannot after all help liking, to some extent, the alienated friends of their notions, which to some extent must be admitted to be not altogether liberal, and putting the question whether a more popular head might not have been given to the reform movement, which certainly originated here. Entirely justified as this feeling and disappointment are, still the Grant party will not profit by them, and for when the pepole once begin to criticise they are not likely to confine their objection to candidates of one party, and what upright patriot is there dissatisfied with Greeley's nomination who would so much as think of Grant? If the Cincinnati Convention has not put forward the best man, that is surely no reason for now voting for the worst. Frequently in life, and above all frequently in American politics, the experience is made that the best is simply not to be had, and then no other resource remains for us than to accept the comparatively better."

St. Louis, May 5.—The *Times* of this city says: "We shall support Greeley and Brown cheerfully, by laboring for the success of their candidacy by the Democratic National Convention, because, first, we believe they can be elected; second, because if elected they will be free from semi-military domination, like that of Grant; third, because both are able and honest men; fourth, because there is no prospect of doing any better and great danger that we may do much worse; fifth, because if elected there is hardly any danger of such a ticket being counted out by the methods so well known to the Grant party. We predict that not only will the Democratic party indorse the ticket through their national convention without dissent or division, but that it will acquire a new and unexpected strength and finally be ratified by the popular and electoral vote ever given to any candidate since 1852."

Detroit, May 4.—The *Free Press*, Democratic, says of the Cincinnati Convention: "Greeley is a strong man with whom to democratize the Republican party. His nomination will probably result in the defeat of Grant's nomination or election." Whether the chances of the success of the Democracy largely increased, and nothing necessary to secure it but a strong nomination and platform.

The *Post*, Administration paper, ridicules Greeley's nomination and says it will not injure the Republican party in the least, while it will render the Democratic cause utterly hopeless.

The *Tribune*, Independent Republican, says, The truest, and most sagacous friends of the Liberal movement, will regret Greeley's nomination, will regard his election as a public calamity, and that he is not entitled to Republican support in his present candidacy.

Springfield, Ill., May 4.—The Illinois *State Register* raises the standard of Greeley and Brown and in a leading editorial heartily endorses the platform adopted by the Cincinnati Liberal Reform Convention. The *Register* closes its editorial as follows: "We have confidence enough in the good sense of the Democracy to believe that it will yield the ticket a cheerful, earnest and successful support. The action of the Convention is eminently satisfactory to Democrats and Liberal Republicans, and the enthusiasm for the ticket is great. Gov. Palmer says Greeley and Brown will receive 750,000 Reform votes in Illinois. Next Monday night a monster platform meeting of Liberal Republicans and Democrats will be held in this city."

New York, May 4.—The *Evening Post* opposes the nominations and platform of the Cincinnati Convention. It contends that Greeley lacks the courage, firmness and consistency required in a chief magistrate; that his political associations and intimacies are bad; that he is a bigoted protectionist, and that his manners are gross. It says Greeley can have no hope of an election, and if he runs it will only be to divide the Republican vote, leaving that field clear to the Democrats, who, should they have sense enough, as many of them already urge, to put up such a ticket as Adams and Groesbeck, will bid fair to sweep the field.

The *Telegram* supports the nominations enthusiastically.

The *Staats Zeitung* says that Greeley and Brown are good men, and liked by both Americans and Germans in this country, but that if Mr. Adams had been nominated they would have been satisfied. The *Zeitung* avoids saying who it will support, though it concedes that the Liberal ticket is very strong. They will defer any declaration until after the Germans have held meetings and decided the question, which will be done next month.

Boston, May 4.—The *Post*, leading Democratic paper, speaking of the Cincinnati Convention and its nominations, says: "Proposing only peaceful results with which the people everywhere were in active sympathy, when it came to the application of its means it failed miserably. Few persons in their sober senses will deny that the selection of Horace Greeley, by an assembly so powerfully equipped with the popular sympathy, as a candidate for the Presidency, is disappointment for which they were not prepared."

The *Advertiser* has a leading editorial on the subject, headed, "The Ridiculus Mus."

The *Journal* says: "The general opinion of Republicans is that Greeley is decidedly the best nominee whom the Cincinnati Convention could have selected for the benefit of the Republican party."

Washington, May 4.—The *Chronicle* and *Republican* both oppose the nomination of Greeley.

Portland, Me., May 4.—The Easton *Argus*, (Democratic,) comes out fully for Horace Greeley as the people's candidate.

Cincinnati, May 4.—The *Times* and *Chronicle* of this afternoon announces, on the authority of Judge Stallo, that Gen. Fred Hecker, of Illinois, who left this city last night for home, sick and disappointed at the final decision of making speeches from his sick bed if necessary in order to defeat the Cincinnati nominees.

Memphis, May 4.—The nominations of the Cincinnati Convention are almost universally regarded as the strongest that could be made. The *Avalanche* and *Appeal* unhesitatingly endorse the nominations and will support the ticket.

Nashville, May 4.—The *Union and American*, (Democratic newspaper, publishes this morning a lengthy review of Horace Greeley and Gratz Brown, and editorially expresses the opinion that the ticket would have been stronger with Brown for President, but speaks kindly of the ticket. It says the Democracy will sweep the northwest, if seconded by the National Democratic Convention. It adds: "The election of the ticket depends solely upon the action of the Democracy. If they shall conclude is best to be done for the higher interest of the country, will be done cheerfully. They will preserve their organization intact and act as a body. With the lights before us, we don't doubt that when in National Convention assembled they will take such action as will lead to the defeat of Grant and the election of the ticket presented at Cincinnati. As between Grant and Wilson, of Massachusetts, and Greeley and Brown, there can be no comparison but one thing is certain."

The *Banner* says "the ticket can't fail to command the respect of the American people, and which from its truly national character, to say nothing as to its personal merits, upon which was and is its superstructure, ought to possess irresistable strength and satisfy the Liberal sentiment of the whole country. The ticket is a strong one, notwithstanding the fact that its nomination was effected through agencies not altogether uncommon to nominations in conventions assembled in the midst of political intriguing to be entirely in accord with the unselfish patriotism which inspired the Liberal movement and produced the Convention. The Louisville *Ledger* says: "The politicians, so far as I have had opportunity to judge, are not working up much enthusiasm over the nomination. They say they want time to think about it." The people are rather cool, but intimate that they will shoulder Greeley or anybody else, to beat Grant. As for the friends of the Administration, perhaps their feelings were best expressed by one of their number, on change this afternoon, when the news came along: "If the Democrats are satisfied with *that* nomination, we have no right to complain."

The *Stern des Westens*, the German evening paper at Belleville, comes out in an editorial against the ticket. It denounces Greeley as a "temperance fanatic" and "free trade theorist," and says Brown is a political weathercock, and that his nomination is an insult to the Germans. It says the ticket named seals the fate of the Liberal movement.

By Associated Press.]

St. Louis, May 4.—The *Anzeiger*, German Democratic paper, which was a strong supporter, however, of the Liberal movement, emphatically declares against Greeley and Brown. It takes the ground that by these nominations the Convention became untrue to the idea which called the Liberal movement into existence, and selected two men for the highest positions in the country whose erratic and whimisical characters make them unfit and in reality the most unsafe persons in the United States for the executive departments of the nation. It declares that the nominations as the result of a scheme concocted by the Blair family. It foresees an administration of excentricities during which the corruptest men in the nation will be the substantial rulers, using the good old Greeley as a mere tool for their nefarious schemes and continuing the present system only under different colors. It maintains that Greeley might perhaps continue to edit the Liberal Chair his opposition to personal and administration rascality, but inasmuch as he is an enraged protectionist he would systematically keep open that system of profligacy and corruption which is embodied in any protective system. It furthermore believes that the Convention which nominated Brown must either have been absolutely blinded as to the character of the man or entombed within a net work of intrigners from which it was impossible to escape, it being perfectly absurd to make a man the guardian of constitutional government who always treated the Federal Constitution as an obsolete piece of paper, and equally absurd to make him the champion of liberal ideas, after he intended, by a motion in the United States Senate, to introduce a religious test in the Federal Constitution.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Indirect Claims Question.

Exact Nature of the Misunderstanding.

Conference at the State Department.

England Advised that the Latest Proposition is Not Satisfactory.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS ON CINCINNATI TICKET.

Independent Nominations Recommended.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Washington, D. C., May 5, 1872.

Conference at the State Department.

Yesterday the President and Secretary Fish held a consultation at the State Department with Republican members of the Committees on Foreign Relations and Foreign Affairs, each of whom had received a note from Gen. Babcock, written at the close of the Cabinet meeting on Friday, containing a request to visit the Department on Saturday morning at a designated hour. The object of the meeting was not stated, nor was there anything in it to create the impression that any one except the receiver had been invited to meet the Secretary. At ten o'clock the members of both committees, except the Democrats, found themselves at the State Department and both the President and Secretary in waiting for them. Those present were informed that the object of the invitation was to lay before them the entire correspondence in relation to the pending controversy upon consequential damages for their information, and inferentially for their advice. It appeared that the proposition England had finally made, in accordance with intimations sent through Minister Schenck, was far from satisfactory, and in fact in a shape that seemed to preclude acceptance by the United States. The proposition our Government desired to obtain from England was the broad proposition that in future, whenever England was belligerent and the United States neutral, that we should not be liable for any indirect damages that might arise from acts of privateers escaping from our ports. But instead of this, the English proposition, just received, after affirming that Great Britain still adheres to her interpretation of the treaty which excludes all claims for consequential damages, goes on to declare that if the United States withdraws her claims for indirect damages, Great Britain is willing to agree that in future whenever either nation is belligerent and other neutral, the neutral shall not be liable for indirect damages, mutatis mutandis in similar manner and under similar circumstances to those now in controversy. This proposal took our authorities entirely by surprise as there was no intention on our part to ask that more than five miles be submitted to a decision against the United States. England appears to insist that the matter shall not be allowed to go before the tribunal at Geneva in any shape. A general proposition regarding consequential damages also was expected while the Senate resolution would render it valueless to the United States in most cases which would arise, as under a strict construction of it no benefit could accrue unless all the vessels escaping from neutral ports and then the Democratic party will have to act wisely. It is my opinion that the Liberal ticket will be withdrawn in December if the Democrats make good nominations. In the meantime it is better for the party to say or do nothing. That is better. What we might say now would probably be perverted or turned against us when the nominations are made.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Democratic) warmly indorses the Cincinnati nominations.

Letter from Hon. D. W. Voorhees.

Terra Haute, Ind., —The following telegram from Mr. Voorhees is furnished the ag

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, MAY 4, 1872.

PROBABLY of all the men of prominence connected with the Cincinnati movement, the most disappointed and the most signally defeated in his aims is CARL SCHURZ. Mr. GREELEY'S nomination is not only as gall and wormwood to him, but the combination whereby it was produced amounts to him to a personal overthrow. To his German followers he promised quite another result,—in fact a nomination so distasteful as GREELEY'S was not deemed possible by him or them. To go upon the stump for GREELEY will tax him severely. It will be carrying personal hostility to GRANT to the very extreme to ask Germans to vote for GREELEY—the man above all others who has stood in opposition to their convictions and prejudices. If it was a "Liberal" candidate they wanted and had reason to expect, Germans must be rather astounded when they come to look at him.

IT IS calculated that not long after the free tea and coffee bill goes into effect, the cost of these articles to consumers will be reduced about fifteen cents per pound for teas, and five cents for coffee; while, should the English market pour its stores into this country, as it is expected to do, a still further reduction of prices will be brought about. There is hardly a poor family in the land that will not be favorably affected by the change. Another result will be to lower the price of tea and coffee in the restaurants. The profit of these commodities is now very large, from two to five cents being the entire cost of the compound to the seller, milk and sugar included. Families will also be enabled to dispense with the use of chickory and enjoy pure coffee. These benefits are all of a practical nature, and in a greater or less degree will come home to every household in the country. Now let Congress, in a similar vein of good sense, abolish the abomination of the income tax, and thus still further commend itself to the people for sound, business-like sagacity and devotion to the public welfare.

WE adverted the other day to a late speech of Congressman READ, of Kentucky, in which that eminent Bourbon and enthusiastic free trader, in flagrant falsification of all the facts of the case, stigmatized the industrial classes of Massachusetts and other manufacturing States as slaves and paupers, ground down to the point of starvation by the operation of the protective tariff. In his zealous advocacy of the doctrines of free trade the distinguished adherent of the Cincinnati movement bitterly complained that under the present plan of taxation the State of Kentucky paid into the National Treasury thirty millions of dollars a year, while her part, in proportion to population, was only about eight millions; conveniently ignoring the fact that the great bulk of the revenue derived from Kentucky arises from the tax on whisky, for the manufacture of which the enterprising citizens of that State have such a decided penchant. This plea for free whisky, under the guise of taxing States in proportion to their population, is respectfully commended to the consideration of the Temperance candidate of the Cincinnati coalition, one of whose most ardent supporters the Congressman in question is understood to be.

A FEW days ago we reproduced from the *Tribune* its formal announcement that, whatever might be the result of the Cincinnati or Philadelphia Conventions, it declined any longer to be considered a party organ; leaving it to be inferred that it proposed to report popular opinion honestly, to deal fairly with public movements and persons, and altogether to abstain from the pernicious practice, now so prevalent, of gratuitous imputations against the character of political adversaries. But the very day after setting up this new and noble standard of journalism, it trailed the lofty banner in the mire in a way which the most unscrupulous "organ" in the world could hardly hope to excel. In the course of an article concerning the search after the BURELL inquiry records, notwithstanding it has been shown that the lost records have been missing since the year 1863, and that consequently the present administration could not possibly have had anything to do with their disappearance, it intimates it to be quite possible that somebody at present occupying office under the President might have been interested in removing them from the files; says that if they were abstracted it was because they imperilled the reputation of somebody besides General BURELL, and adds: "Let us find out whose military capacity was attacked by the testimony, and perhaps we shall have no great trouble in solving the mystery of the disappearance." It is impossible to mistake the direction of this thrust, which, in the entire absence of supporting circumstances, forms a very curious commentary indeed on the *Tribune's* previous article. If this is that journal's notion of fair play, the fewer illustrations it gives perhaps the better.

THE protectionist reform continues to progress in Canada. Remarking on the statistics of wealth, taxation and public indebtedness of the United States, recently issued from the Census Office in Washington, a leading Dominion journal questions whether any nation in the world ever equalled the commercial progress made by this country during the past ten years, under the operation of the protective tariff, and says: "The important question for us is, shall we do likewise, or shall we continue to send our surplus earnings to Europe and the United States, to establish and enrich the manufacturers of those countries, and enable them to destroy the incipient manufactures of our own country?" Anticipating the objection of the free traders that this increase of wealth has benefited only the manufacturers, it replies that the ratio of increase in the deposits of the savings banks of the six New England States and New York, has been greater from 1860 to 1870 than in any former period; while, with reference to the free trade agitation in some parts of the country, it says it simply indicates the desire of British manufacturers and importers to obtain control of the American markets: adding that the free trade sentiment is almost entirely supported by this class, and pointing out that the principal subscribers to the Free Trade League are the representatives of leading English houses who have agencies in this country, and are engaged either in the manufacturing or in the carrying trade. Those citizens of this country who are in the habit of denouncing every interest which our laws guard against unequal competition, as a grand monopoly or an organized robbery, are respectfully invited to study the significance of this foreign and impartial testimony.

IT is to be presumed that the question which is engaging the mind of friend BOWLES of the Springfield *Republican*, is whether to return home and face the music, or continue his Cincinnati trip to Colorado, to remain there till the early days of November. Should he conclude on the latter, no doubt HALSTEAD, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and WHITE, of the Chicago *Tribune*, might be easily induced to keep him company, with the condition that the Cincinnati Convention be never once referred to. When we remember all that these very able editors and most excellent gentlemen did and said to bring about Mr. ADAMS'S nomination, and how great were their expectations, and then contemplate their sad failure, we feel like asking everybody to extend his sympathy to them, particularly Mr. BOWLES, who only a day or two before the catastrophe of GREELEY'S nomination, sent home to his paper this:

> "The supporters of Adams generally feel that they have a dead sure thing. * * * The Brown and Blair appearance is now explained as meaning a combination on Greeley for President and Brown for Vice President. If this combination appears today in the Convention, probably Adams and Trumbull will be put against it."

And the following only a day or two before:

> "Unless a great revolution is created by the arrivals of to-morrow and Tuesday, Mr. Adams's nomination is quite certain to be consummated before the Convention meets. The feeling among the Independent sympathizers with the movement is that, if Adams is nominated, the Democratic party will dissolve, holding no Convention, and that a political revolution will speedily follow, but that, if any other and weaker man is put up, there can be no successful combination against Grant, and that the whole movement will be a practical failure."

And so say they all: HALSTEAD, WHITE, BOWLES and the lesser ones. It is probable that BOWLES will promptly deny having written any such thing, that WHITE will declare he never heard a word of the Convention, and that HALSTEAD will stoutly maintain that he was all the time perpetrating a joke.

MR. GREELEY AND THE DEMOCRACY.

It is perhaps too early to answer conclusively the question which nearly everybody is asking: What will the Democracy do touching Mr. GREELEY'S nomination? Enough is known, however, to render it certain that Mr. GREELEY is to be the bone of contention in the Democratic party, and that the Cincinnati Convention, if it has been the source of embarrassment and some anxiety to Republicans, will prove much more so to the Democratic party. In fact, at this moment it threatens its complete dissolution and total extinction.

Already there are two parties in its ranks; one for and the other against indorsing Mr. GREELEY as the Democratic Presidential candidate. Elsewhere is presented the proof of this in the comments of leading Democratic papers and politicians at widely separated points.

At the present moment appearances rather favor Mr. GREELEY becoming the candidate of the Democracy. The home organ of the Democracy here, the Pittsburgh *Post*, the Boston *Post*, and the Chicago *Times* are the most pronounced papers of prominence in the party against Mr. GREELEY. The Philadelphia *Age* wants Justice THOMPSON for a candidate. The *World* does not disguise its dislike of GREELEY; wants to take time to consider and will abide the action of the constituted authorities. The Washington *Patriot*, reflecting the Democratic view at the capital, favors an out and out candidate. The St. Louis *Republican* is out for GREELEY, and declares that he must be the candidate of the party. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* is ready to take him, but will wait for the action of the Democratic Convention. The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, with its face toward the South, though halting for the moment, is likely to go with the last named Democratic organs. From the South the reports favor the presumption that the Democratic there will take quite readily if not heartily to Mr. GREELEY, and on the whole, the signs from nearly every quarter are indicative of strong if not successful resistance to nominating a regular Democratic candidate. But there will be a struggle, and a fiercer one than the Democratic leaders who were active in promoting the Cincinnati Convention, in the hope of dividing the Republicans, ever dreamed. In fact, the Cincinnati movement, on which the Democrats have based so many and great expectations, is likely to prove to them a boomerang of the most effective description.

THE CARLIST REVOLT.

If there was any choice in the matter, the United States Government was happy in its selection of a time in which to issue its peremptory demand for the surrender of Dr. HOUARD. With a civil war on hand, even Spanish arrogance may be expected to think twice before returning a reply of which the consequence might and probably would be a conflict with this country. Should the present Spanish Government have wisdom or prudence enough to avoid a foreign quarrel, there seems no good reason to think that its struggle with the Carlist insurgents will be very long or difficult. The rebels were undoubtedly both provoked and tempted to engage in their present enterprise. With sixty votes in the late Cortes the Carlists confidently expected that the elections would increase their strength. Had the elections been free it is impossible to tell whether or not their hopes would have been fulfilled. But by the most impudent interference in all the modes so clearly described by CASTELLAR in his late letter to the New York *Tribune*, the government made it perfectly plain to the entire Spanish people that they had not enjoyed an opportunity of expressing their will by the exercise of the right of suffrage. The Carlists in particular felt that, thus prevented from indicating their views in a pacific mode, they might rightly try to assert them with the sword. This was their provocation, and their temptation was the prevalent disgust and irritation, which led them to hope, if not believe, that all Spaniards hostile to the foreign dynasty would gather around their standard of revolt.

This, however, already appears to have been a delusive hope and a great mistake. Even Spain has made progress since the grandfather of the present pretender, DON CARLOS, in the years between 1830 and 1840, waged such persistent war against ISABELLA. The present Duke of Madrid finds followers only in those provinces where Carlist sympathies have been handed down from father to son. His adherents are the most ignorant, unprogressive and superstitious portion of the people, and the principles of absolutism and divine right, which the party seek to revive and enthrone, are regarded with contempt and abhorrence even by most of the Spanish friends of monarchy. Don Carlism is, in fact, utterly effete, and so entirely a thing of the past that it can make no terms or compromise with the common notions of the present age. The Carlists may have hoped for pecuniary and other aid from the French Legitimists; but, as was to be expected, the THIERS Government, by keen vigilance along the border between the two countries, is taking good care that the COUNT DE CHAMBORD shall not enjoy the advantage of having a supporter on the throne of Spain. In Spain itself, not only the friends of the foreign dynasty and the advocates of a republic are combined against the Carlists, but their bitterest enemies are all those Spaniards who desire a Bourbon restoration in the person of the ex-Queen ISABELLA'S son, ALFONSO. To this party are said to belong most of the great Bourbonist land owners and capitalists, as it certainly comprehends most of those government functionaries who lost their places and their incomes by the revolution which expelled the Queen. Then among the opponents of DON CARLOS are of course to be reckoned the great multitude throughout the country who, caring little for politics, dread anarchy above all things, and who well know that the fanatics around the Pretender consider anarchy the next best thing to success. Indeed the anti-Carlist sentiment is believed to be so strong and general that it would not be surprising if the happy suppression of the rebellion should turn out a means of confirming the new dynasty in the possession of the throne.

GREELEY IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Sufficient time has elapsed since the nomination of Mr. GREELEY to enable Democrats to talk over the situation and express their sentiments with some sort of deliberation. It must be confessed that, among the more shrewd and intelligent, there is a certain degree of reserve or equivocation in answering the question "How do you like the nomination?" There is scarcely a Democrat with intelligence enough to discuss the subject, who does not entertain at least the probability that there will be a straight-out Democratic ticket nominated, and hence the most politic are loath to commit themselves too openly for GREELEY. Some there are who, having hated the "old Radical" with a cordial hatred for years, say unhesitatingly that they can yet "go him" under the circumstances, but the tone and expression indicate that they are not sincere—that they dissemble for the purpose of aiding what they regard as a serious division of the Republican party, such a division as they hope will enable a straight-out Democrat to get into power. The honest, straightforward expression of the masses in regard to GREELEY'S nomination is one of dissent and dissatisfaction. Disguise it as they may, the passivist leaders know and understand this, and if these "leaders" should succeed in preventing a Democratic nomination, General GRANT would poll two Democratic votes for every Republican GREELEY would get. Neither the Irish nor the German elements of the Democratic party can endorse GREELEY, and if they have any other candidate they will either not vote at all or cast their ballots for GRANT. We have yet to hear of the first German Democrat in this community who cordially indorses GREELEY, while the Celtic voters almost unanimously repudiate him as their standard-bearer. The Fifth ward, for instance, which, when well worked, is capable of giving a Democratic majority of six or seven hundred, would, if forced to choose between GREELEY and GRANT, give the latter a decided majority. As the support which Mr. GREELEY is likely to draw from the Republican party in Allegheny county, it cannot be formidable. He may have some supporters, but they must necessarily be few. At present, however, those who have declared in his favor, either as Republicans or Democrats, are few indeed. Under these circumstances, those elsewhere can judge of his chances in the "banner county" of Pennsylvania.

THE invention of the day; *par excellence*, may be considered to be the Cincinnati Protective Agency, an association for the collective fostering of bad debts started by an ingenious resident of Ohio. His plan was a simple one. He procured a number of wagons, painted them a flaming red picked out with gold, labeled them "Protective Agency—bad debts collected" in letters three feet long, harnessed piebald horses to them, and placed in each vehicle two men of excessive muscularity armed with revolvers, one to drive and one to fire. When that wagon drew up before the door of an impecunious or unwilling debtor it was apt to draw a crowd and make the house an object of popular curiosity. The plan worked admirably. Having collected all the bad debts in Cincinnati, the inventor, flushed with success, yearned for more bad debts to collect, and, accordingly, undertook to cross the Ohio and carry on operations in Covington. But the great and pugnacious State of Kentucky, ever sympathizing with the recalcitrant debtor against the hireling creditor, stepped in, fined the collectors $50 each for carrying concealed weapons and $100 each for provoking riot, the learned Judge affirming, with a chivalrous defense of the debtor against the dun, which seemed to augur that he himself was also a man and a debtor, that payment of a debt could not be compelled by force, by public ridicule, or moral coercion. Which may be very sound law, but is certainly very poor morality.

REFERRING to our relations with Spain a Washington dispatch says: It is known that prior to the return home of General Sickles his recall had been asked for by Spain, as he was no longer acceptable to them on account of his alleged interference with local matters. When he came home and gave an account of his stewardship, the President sustained, while Mr. Fish disapproved of his conduct and opposed his return. The President, however, refused to remove him, and Mr. Sickles was given permission to return; but, finding it was not likely to be pleasant to remain there, the minister some time ago made his arrangements to return for a short stay only, and then to bring his family and effects home for good in time to participate in the fall elections.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A rumor is current that England is richer by a million sterling than the budget has made known to the public. It is said that even more than the above sum, derived from income tax and other sources, was paid into the Treasury a day or two after Mr. Lowe delivered his budget speech, and that the money was kept back lest the magnitude of the surplus should intensify the exasperation of the House against the Chancellor for having unnecessarily added an extra two-pence in the pound to the income tax which was levied last year.

In a Missouri lead mine there was lately discovered what appeared to be a sheet of mineral twenty feet long and twenty-one inches broad. The rock and dirt is being taken away from all round it with a view of getting to the bottom of the precious chunk, and it is has already, preserving the breadth and length given, developed into a column four feet high, with no appearance of giving out.

The tenth of the present month will be generally celebrated throughout the South as memorial day.

The rapid growth and extraordinary voracity of the pickerel are almost incredible. Two young pickerel three inches long, were recently put into a trough with a great quantity of little minnows of about one inch in length; and these two pickerel ate one hundred and twenty-eight minnows the first day; one hundred and thirty-two the second; and one hundred and fifty-two the third; and they increased one inch in forty-eight hours! They were mere machines for the assimilation of other organisms.

The stock of cattle in some New Hampshire towns has diminished one-half since last year, owing to the scarcity of hay, and the decrease throughout the State at large.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ordered the immediate collection of all taxes due from distillers, and recalls all orders issued for a stay in the collection of such taxes.

Here is an argument against tenement houses and over-crowded rooms. The number of inhabitants to a house is as fallows in the following cities: London, 8; Berlin, 32; Paris, 35; St. Petersburg, 52; Vienna, 55. The mortality keeps pace with these numbers, being lowest in London and highest at Vienna; and the morality is in like proportion.

No less that twelve iron steamships are at present building on the Delaware, the aggregate cost of which will be considerably more than six millions of dollars. Hands off! Messrs. Freetraders.

Russia is about to inaugurate a new system of taxation. Hitherto, only persons liable to military service have been liable to taxation, so that the nobles and government officials have shifted all burdens of the sort on the peasantry and the manual laborers. This extraordinarily unfair discrimination is to be done away with. Taxtion will hereafter be universal, and military service very nearly so.

A number of extensive land frauds in Kansas have lately been brought to light. Over twenty-thousand acres of Osage Indian lands have been entered, it is said, without a shadow of right. Forgeries, false affidavits, disguises, changes of name, and all such expedients have been resorted to by men employed by speculators for the purpose. In some cases, three claims have been entered by the same man in a day, and the settlers have been ousted out of their homes.

They don't reckon from the beginning of the Christian era in Chicago any longer. B. T. before the fire, has taken the place of Anno Domini.

Mr. Conway thinks the English do not and cannot appreciate India in a moral or intellectual sense. They appreciate India commercially and value its imports. It is like the savage chief, who, when asked whether he knew anything of an English officer who was missing, replied: "I ate a piece of him." Such gastronomic knowledge of India England has. But for anything like a realization of the tremendous importance of how the two hundred millions of their fellow subjects in the East shall be dealt with, one utterly looks in vain.

Governor Noyes, of Ohio, has appointed five Commissioners to the International Prison Congress, to be held July 3d.

England purchased $184,000,000 worth of cotton from the United States last year, and made a net profit from the articles manufactured from it of $188,000,000. And our free traders are angry because we didn't help her to make a bigger profit still.

Several stone implements bearing evidence of human workmanship have recently been found in California, imbedded in rock the formation of which must largely ante-date the period usually assigned as the time of the origin of man.

A "jackass," which was the subject of a lawsuit, was lately taken into open court, his head decked with a stove-pipe hat, a pair of linen pants covering his fore legs, a large pair of spectacles crossing his ears, and a placard hanging on a conspicuous part of the animal, bearing this inscription: "$500—cheap for cash." A "Digest" was opened before him, and it so worked upon his feelings that he gave vent to one of those moving bursts of "eloquence" for which these long-eared animals are so much noted. It is needless to add that the case was discontinued by the plaintiff.

In the Electoral College of 357 votes, this year, the former slaveholding States will have 134 votes, the Western States 102, the New England and Middle States 109, and the Pacific States 12 votes. Therefore, according to geographical apportionment, the South is still the leading political power in the Union.

Earthquakes appear to be steadily on the increase. According to best authorities there were in the fourth century, twenty-one; in the fifth, twenty-five; in the sixth, forty-one; in the seventh, ten; in the eighth, eleven; in the ninth, thirty-six; in the tenth, seventeen; in the eleventh, fifty-one; in the twelfth, sixty-eight; in the thirteenth, fifty-five; in the fourteenth, fifty-eight; in the fifteenth, forty-one; in the sixteenth, one hundred and ten; in the seventeenth, one hundred and eighty; in the eighteenth, six hundred and eighty; in the nineteenth, nine hundred and twenty-five.

PERSONAL.

Prince Kamehameha, the heir to the throne of the Sandwich Islands, arrived at San Francisco a few days ago, on his way to Utica, New York, whither he is going to be educated at the Jesuit College. He is described as a young man of about twenty-two, about five feet eight inches in height, with a very dark copper colored complexion, and a profusion of black, straight hair. He was baptized at San Francisco.

Gordon-Gordon, the new famous "Earl of Aberdeen," has returned to St. Paul and released his horses from the Sheriff's hands. The St. Paul *Press* says: "The parties who had attached them during his absence were rather mortified to find how they had been fooled by newspaper misrepresentations."

Miss Mary E. Perkins, only eighteen years old, a teacher in Washington City, has been offered twenty-five hundred dollars a year to go to Japan in the same capacity.

Dr. Daniel E. Dodge, Superintendent of the Binghamton, N. Y., Inebriate Asylum, sailed last Saturday for England, where he goes, by invitation, to lay before a committee of the House of Commons the results of the experiments in this country for the cure of drunkenness.

Madame Taglioni, the celebrated *danseuse*, with whose name the civilized world was fifty years ago as familiar as with that of the most famous artist or author, is residing in London, earning a livelihood as a teacher of dancing. Twenty-five years ago Madame Taglioni retired from the stage and went with her husband to live in Italy. Since then she has been rarely heard of except through some tourist, who, having met her in her retirement, has given the world a description of the elegant villa on the shores of a romantic Italian lake, where she was passing the evening of her life in luxurious content. But it seems that misfortune has overtaken the favorit of a former generation. During the war of 1870-71 Madame Taglioni lost the greater part of her property, and is now supporting herself in the manner mentioned.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* announces the enforced resignation of Prince Gortschakoff, and the appointment in his place, as Chancellor of the Empire, of M. de Valamief. The *Tribune* says the authority is not such as to inspire confidence. Ever since the marriage of the Prince there has been a powerful and influential cabal intent upon his overthrow, but it will require a more trustworthy medium than the one mentioned to convince us that the Czar intends to deprive himself of the assistance of the veteran diplomatist and statesman.

They have an extremely venerable policeman in Boston. Mr. Derastus Clapp, who is ninety years old, has been in the department about forty-four years, and is at present in the special service of the Board of Street Commissioners. Some years ago he had a great reputation as a detective; and he declares that he feels as well to-day as ever he did in his life.

Miss Helen Ludlow, sister of the late Fitz Hugh Ludlow, is the latest accession to female journalism in New York.

A Connecticut lady last week started from her home in that State for the Sandwich Islands to marry a man she met just twenty years ago, and with whom she has been in correspondence for fifteen years, not once seeing him during that time, while he wooed and won her.

It was very unkind of a contemporary to say that if Mr. Greeley were nominated he would be able to tell next fall what he knows about "a big beet."—*Philadelphia Press.*

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT

For Supreme Judge.
ULYSSES MERCUR.

For Auditor General.
HARRISON ALLEN.

For Congressmen at Large.
HARRY WHITE,
LEMUEL TODD.

For Presidential Electors at Large.
ADOLPH E. BORIE.
JOHN M. THOMPSON.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.
William M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Ally, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. McCallister, Center; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel R. Dimmock, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Ainey, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

Mr. Sumner's Position—Gossip about the Presidency—Colfax and Blaine—About Contingencies.

[Washington Correspondence Springfield Republican.]

Mr. Sumner stays with the Republican party—as I believed he would. He likes Gen. Grant as little as ever, but he is not a fool, and he sees clearly that the new party (if it succeeds in perfecting a party organization) will be less radical than the one with which it has been connected. He is bent on an advance step in guaranteeing civil rights to the colored people, and the Cincinnati people won't give him any satisfaction. He is trying in the Senate at this very time to break down our separate school system—a system that obtains in every Southern State in the Union. Mr. Sumner would use force to compel black and white children to go to school together. He has made votes to help him in the "regular" party in Congress but not one from among the Cincinnati people. Everybody knows that Sumner is extreme in his views on all questions relating to the colored race—the Cincinnati movement is necessarily cautious and conservative, so that there was never any possibility of his joining it.

The political gossips begin to speculate upon contingencies. "What," they ask, "will be done at Philadelphia if Gen. Grant should decline to run?" The reply is prompt, "Gen. Grant will run!" Nor have I a doubt that Gen. Grant will be nominated and will accept the nomination, but still it is possible that he may withdraw, that the condition of the country a month hence may be such as to compel his withdrawal. And if so, who will be nominated? Of course there would in such an event be numerous candidates. I have little doubt, however, that Mr. Colfax would be the successful one. There are a thousand reasons why he should be taken up. He is extremely popular, and though not a man of profound intellect, he possesses sound sense and a most excellent judgment. The most powerful argument in his favor is the confidence which the country feels in his integrity. If President, no rings would plunder the Treasury, no bad men would get into office if Mr. Colfax could learn their real character. Mr. Speaker Blaine would be a formidable candidate, but he could not push Mr. Colfax aside. Nobody can deny great administrative talents to Mr. Blaine, nor have I a doubt that he would make a brilliant administration—far more so than the one we have had, but he might not give us a safe one. There is not that general confidence in his wisdom and lofty integrity that there is in Mr. Colfax in these respects, and though Mr. Colfax has been an ardent friend of the President and supports his renomination with zeal, he has so conducted himself that Mr. Sumner would take the stump for him with the utmost pleasure. No prominent Republican would decline to support him unless I accept Mr. De-frees. VAN.

Speculations Concerning Greeley.

The New York *World* says that since the announcement of Mr. Greeley's nomination there have been all sorts of rumors as to what will be his future course, and whether he will remain on the *Tribune*, and as to the relations Mr. Greeley will hold as to that paper. One rumor is that he will remain at his post, as usual, and continue his accustomed avocations just as though nothing had happened. Another is that he will go to Europe or take that fishing excursion to the Adirondacks which he has promised himself so long, and remain absent until after the election. Another rumor is to the effect that it is now Mr. Greeley's intention to resign as editor of the *Tribune*, to sell out his stock in the same, and retire from the position for life. The reasons alleged for this last rumored cause is that a Presidential candidate cannot only be held responsible for all utterances of a newspaper which appears but six days in the week; and that his candidacy while editor of the paper would so embarrass the action of the paper as to deprive it of its usefulness in the Presidential contest.

False Theories Overthrown.

We live under a new medical dispensation, very different from that under which so many of our forefathers died. The sick are no longer bled till they faint, nor gorged with mercury, nor prostrated with violent carthartics, nor blistered on their shaven heads. Ever since the introduction of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters twenty years ago, renovation and restoration, not depletion and prostration, have been the watchwords of the judicious portion of the profession. The remarkable success of this famous vegetable preventive, invigorant and corrective has worked a complete revolution in the general treatment of disease. At first the dogmatic members of the faculty would not believe it. "What!" they exclaimed, cure liver complaint without mercury, chronic rheumatism without colchicum, fever and ague without quinine! Impossible!" But the most obstinate incredulity must yield in the end to practical demonstration. From that time to the present dyspepsia, biliousness, intermittent fevers, dysentery, rheumatism, nervous complaints and constipation have vanished under the operation of the great specific, in at least ninety per cent. of the cases in which it has been used as a remedy for those ailments, while as a preventive of all maladies generated by change of climate, sudden revulsions of temperature, epidemic poison in the atmosphere, and unwholesome water, its beneficial effects have been so obvious and uniform as to secure the most perfect confidence in its properties as an antidote, safeguard and cure.

CHAMPAGNE WINE.

I HAVE "ON HAND" A STRICTLY PURE ARTICLE OF

CHAMPAGNE WINE,

Of my own importation, and which I think superior to any in the market, which is offered

AT A VERY LOW FIGURE.

Those wishing a STRICTLY PURE ARTICLE, can procure it by the Bottle or Case, at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

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Rosendale Cement,

POTASH, Prime, in Casks.

CALCINED PLASTER, IRISH MOSS, Bbls.,
DENTAL PLASTER, HEMP SEED,
CLEVELAND LIME, CANARY SEED,

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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

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NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Chartered in 1852.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. FORSYTHE, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

DRY GOODS.

Silks, Silks, Silks.

Jas. Caldwell

INVITES SPECIAL ATTENTION TO HIS NEW STOCK OF

SPRING GOODS,

Which will be found Unusually Attractive.

BLACK FRENCH SILKS, all qualities.
BLACK AMERICAN SILKS.
New Styles in STRIPE SILKS, for Spring and Summer Suits.
RICH PLAIN SILKS, for Evening Wear.
JAPANESE SILKS, a very fine assortment and choice styles.
SILK POPLINS, ALPACAS and MOHAIR LUSTRES.

FANCY DRESS GOODS,

A Magnificent Assortment.

SUIT LINENS, GINGHAMS, CHINTZES, PRINTS.
HONEYCOMB AND MARSEILLES QUILTS.
POINT LACE and TAMBOUR LACE CURTAINS.
SHEETING MUSLINS, IRISH LINENS.
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NEW STYLES SILK BASQUES.
LACE SHAWLS AND SACQUES.
LADIES SUITS, a very fine assortment.

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For Catalogues, with full information, address

Miss MARY A. EVANS, Principal.

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at close of business, April 19, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$ 842,923 39
Overdrafts	2,789 09
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	500,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	122,803 71
Due from other National Banks	15,133 43
Due from other Banks and Bankers	10,892 22
Banking House	63,441 55
Other Real Estate	9,000 00
Furniture and Fixtures	2,489 24
Current expenses	3,818 02
Premiums	617 10
Cash items (including stamps)	3,189 97
Exchanges for Clearing House	27,212 29
Bills of other National Banks	24,631 00
Fractional Currency (including Nickles)	5,311 47
Coin on hand	1,000 00
Legal Tender Notes	112,550 00
	$1,743,810 01

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 500,000 00
Surplus Fund	100,000 00
Profit and Loss	149,040 01
National Bank Circulation outstanding	449,400 00
Dividends Unpaid	2,790 00
Individual Deposits	$514,018 54
Due National Banks	92,168 35
Due to other Banks and Bankers	69,863 14
	676,050 03
	$1,743,810 01

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } SS.
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

I, Joseph H. Hill, Cashier of the Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce, do solemnly swear that the above Statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOS. H. HILL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of May, 1872.

S. SMITH, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
A. PATTERSON, }
D. R. DAVIDSON, } Directors.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, }

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at close of business, April 19th, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,018,486 09
Overdrafts	5,998 57
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	900,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	3,781 48
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	96,182 58
Due from other National Banks	17,143 21
Due from other Banks and Bankers	8,401 11
Banking House	93,500 00
Furniture and Fixtures	3,091 48
Current Expenses	3,353 17
Taxes Paid	5,787 90
Premiums	5,516 63
Cash Items (including Stamps)	4,451 13
Exchanges for Clearing House	30,209 89
Bills of Other National Banks	15,386 00
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)	602 76
Legal Tender Notes	167,041 00
	$2,441,209 26

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock Paid in	$1,000,000 00
Surplus Fund	120,000 00
Discount, Exchange and Interest	34,760 53
National Bank Circulation Outstanding	899,000 00
Dividends Unpaid	392 00
Individual Deposits	396,488 74
Certified Checks	1,200 00
Due to National Banks	2,084 35
Notes and Bills Re-discounted	106,083 67
	$2,441,209 26

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } SS.
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

I, F. M. Gordon, Cashier of the People's National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. GORDON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of May, 1872.

CHAS. G. MILNOR, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
SAML. REA, }
JNO. W. CHALFANT, } Directors.
R. F. JONES. }

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, April 19th, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,077,795 48
Overdrafts	2,247 10
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	514,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand	3,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	21,817 47
Due from other National Banks	15,111 92
Due from other Banks and Bankers	2,940 35
Banking House	32,761 61
Current Expenses	7,516 13
Taxes Paid	4,393 83
Cash Items (including Stamps)	1,478 93
Exchanges for Clearing House	14,572 95
Bills of other National Banks	7,900 00
Fractional Currency, including Nickels	1,979 93
Coin on hand	1,705 00
Legal Tenders	60,000 00
	$1,835,092 76

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 800,000 00
Surplus Fund	156,142 15
Interest and Exchange	44,611 65
National Bank Circulation Outstanding	450,000 00
State Bank Circulation Outstanding	8,895 00
Dividends Unpaid	1,979 75
Individual Deposits	46,349 67
Due National Banks	9,847 09
Due Banks and Bankers	367 68
	383,100 10
Cashier's Checks Outstanding	372 08
	$1,835,092 76

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } SS.
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

I, R. K. Wilson, Cashier of the Citizens' National Bank, at Pittsburgh, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. K. WILSON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of May, 1872.

HENDERSON E. DAVIS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
JOSEPH DILWORTH, }
FRANCIS RAHM, } Directors.
WILLIAM S. BISSELL, }

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, Pa., at close of business, April 19th, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,038,747 45
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation	425,000 00
Other Stocks	12,812 50
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	$ 56
Due from Other National Banks	55,230 05
Due from Other Banks and Bankers	37,536 02
	159,846 63
Banking House	137,000 00
Current Expenses	1,113 49
Cash Items, including Stamps	16,867 24
Exchanges for Clearing House	89,567 41
Bills of Other National Banks	18,000 00
Fractional Currency, including Nickels	6,186 76
Specie	2,000 85
Legal Tender Notes	300,000 00
	513,209 26
	$2,907,729 33

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 500,000 00
Surplus Fund	309,678 72
Circulation Outstanding	283,000 00
Individual Deposits	$1,609,547 16
Due to National Banks	178

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Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

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ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

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ALLIANCE, OHIO.

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Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

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Letters of Credit for Travelers Issued, available throughout Europe.

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IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

SATURDAY EVENING, May 4, 1872.

We give below a tabulated statement of the report of the National Banks, showing their condition at the close of business hours on the 19th of April, also the aggregate of loans, surplus and deposits:

BANK.	Capital.	Loans.	Deposits.	Surplus.
First	$ 500,000	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,000,000	$ 500,000
Second	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000
Third	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000
Fourth	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000
Exchange	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000
Commercial	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000
First Birmingham	100,000	200,000	200,000	100,000
Second Birmingham	100,000	200,000	200,000	100,000
Second Allegheny	100,000	200,000	200,000	100,000
Citizens'	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000
Iron City	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000
Mechanics'	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000
Manufacturers'	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000
Union	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000
Merchants'	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000
Farmers'	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000
Totals	$ 6,800,000	$ 13,600,000	$ 13,600,000	$ 6,800,000

BANK.	Capital.	Loans.	Deposits.	Surplus.
Pittsburgh	$ 1,000,000	$ 2,000,000	$ 2,000,000	$ 1,000,000
Third	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000
Fifth	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000
Duquesne	100,000	200,000	200,000	100,000
Citizens'	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000
Second Ward	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000
Tradesmen's	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000
Totals	$ 3,600,000	$ 7,200,000	$ 7,200,000	$ 3,600,000

BANK.	Capital.	Loans.	Deposits.	Surplus.
Allegheny	$ 500,000	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,000,000	$ 500,000
Second	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000
Third	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000
Fourth	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000
Exchange	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000
Commercial	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000
Totals	$ 3,000,000	$ 6,000,000	$ 6,000,000	$ 3,000,000

BANK.	Capital.	Loans.	Deposits.	Surplus.
Pittsburgh	$ 1,000,000	$ 2,000,000	$ 2,000,000	$ 1,000,000
Third	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000
Fifth	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000
Duquesne	100,000	200,000	200,000	100,000
Citizens'	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000
Second Ward	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000
Tradesmen's	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000
Totals	$ 3,600,000	$ 7,200,000	$ 7,200,000	$ 3,600,000

BANK.	Capital.	Loans.	Deposits.	Surplus.
Allegheny	$ 500,000	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,000,000	$ 500,000
Second	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000
Third	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000
Fourth	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000
Exchange	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000
Commercial	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000
Totals	$ 3,000,000	$ 6,000,000	$ 6,000,000	$ 3,000,000

A comparison of items given in the above and the statement for February 29th shows an increase in the earnings in fifty-two days of $222,660. The deposits have increased but $130,441, which item in itself could do very little to ease the market. Loans have been called in to the extent of $251,383, which, with the increase of deposits, makes the banks better off by $381,824 than they were in February.

The reserve required is 25 per cent. of deposits and circulation, and is made up of legal tenders, coin and amount due from redemption and reserve agents. Those who are interested can figure the condition of the various banks from the detailed statements in our advertising columns. Suffice it to say that the banks have been doing their utmost to relieve the wants of the business public.

It is said that the new Controller will enforce the law of reserve to the fullest extent, and require the banks to keep within the legal limit or take the penalty. It is to be hoped he may do so—on the principle announced by General Grant "that the best way to get rid of an obnoxious law is to rigidly enforce it." Let the Controller attempt to enforce the penalty as prescribed by the National Currency act and the result will be such a pressure on Congress as to lead them to modify the obnoxious clause of the act compelling an arbitrary ratio of reserve.

There seems no good reason for requiring a reserve to be kept in proportion to circulation, as the notes of the banks are already amply secured by the bonds held by the Government. As to deposits the public will look out for themselves, and bank only with such institutions whose management invites their confidence; and such banks may be depended on, not to jeopardize their own money and good name by running closer to their reserve than good banking will justify. The arbitrariness of the law is strikingly exemplified as applied to the banks of this city and the Allegheny banks. While each bank is surrounded by the same business relations, those situated in Allegheny are required to carry but 15 per cent. reserve, against 25 per cent. required of our city banks. And again, the First National of Birmingham, which heretofore was considered by the law as requiring but 15 per cent. reserve for the safety of its depositors, must hereafter, under the act of consolidation, keep 25 per cent. of legal tenders in its vaults.

The agitation of this subject is bringing about an unity of opinion on the part of bank managers which may ultimately lead to the enacting of a free banking law with the various objectionable features of the present law omitted.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	118	118
U. S. Bonds of 1868	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	112½	112½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	112½	112½
U. S. Bonds of 1868 (new)	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1867	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	115¾	115¾
10-40s	110½	110¾
New 5s	111¼	111¼
Gold	113¼	113¼
Currency 6s	116¾	116¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113¼
United States 6s of 1881	118
United States 5-20s of 1862	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	112½
United States 10-40s	110¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	115¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	115¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115¾
Union Pacific Railroad	115
Central Pacific Railroad	93
Currency Pacific	116¾

—We have sales reported of Allegheny County 5s at 78; Allegheny city 6s at 93; Pittsburgh 6s at 74½; 6s at 93; Allegheny Valley 7-30s at 95; Connellsville 7s at 96½.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

May 4, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	113¼	113	113	113½	113¼	113¼
Quotation		99				
West'n Union Tel		75¾				
Quicksilver		42½	42¾			
Pacific Mail	75¾	76	76¼	75¾	75	
Adams Express		88½				
Wells-Fargo Ex	56	56¼				
American Express		70¼				
United States Ex		46				
New York Central	96½	96¾	97	96¾	96¾	96¾
N. Y. Central scrip	93½	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Erie	67¾	67	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
Michigan Central		96				
Michigan Southern	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96½	96¾
Illinois Central						
Cleveland & Pitts	93½	93½	93½	93½		93½
Chicago & North'w	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾		91¾
Do. preferred	94	94	94	94		94
Rock Island	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾		118¾
St. Paul	43¾	43	43¾	43¾		43¾
Do. preferred	80¾	77	80¾	80¾		80¾
Wabash		42				
Do. preferred	96	96	96¼	96¼		96¼
Fort Wayne	99	98¾	99	99		99
Ohio and Miss'pi	29	29¼	29¼	29¼		29¼
Chicago and Alton						
Do. preferred		75				
Terre Haute		15				
Do. preferred		39	40¾	40	40	40
Harlem						
New Central		109				
Union Pacific	40	40	40¾	40	40	40

	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.
Tennessee State bonds	67¾	
Do. new	68	
South Carolina, July	58	
South Carolina, April	56¾	
Missouri sixes		

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Central	56½
Phila. and Erie	28
Lehigh Navigation	26¾
Lehigh Valley	47¾
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R.	40½
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59¾
North Penn'a R. R.	50
Camden and Amboy	126¾
Schuylkill Navigat'n	15¾
Reading	59¾

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 4, 1872.

REMARKS.—The most noticeable features in the market since our last has been the sharp advance in wheat and flour. Stores have advanced 25c per barrel on all Western brands. Red winter wheat has advanced 3@5c per bushel, $1 90 per bushel being refused this afternoon for a round lot. The arrivals of wheat are light, and should prices continue to advance in the West there is no telling where they will stop. Butter is plentiful and prices weak and lower. Eggs are held firmer with prices looking up. The demand for clover and timothy seed has fallen off, and quotations are barely maintained. Bacon and provisions remain quiet and unchanged in prices. New cheese is coming in more freely finding ready sale. We are reported an active trade in groceries. A active trade is doing in "lumber afloat."

Below will be found the wholesale rates unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Receipts 229 bbls. We quote common at $3 00@3 50; choice $5 00@6 00 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Market dull and prices nominal; prime, per gallon, 70@75c; half gallon pails per dozen $2 90.

ASHES—Soda ash, common, 5¼@5½c; refined 6¼@5½c; pots, 10c; pearls, 11c.

BEANS—We quote prime white navy at $2 80@3 00 per bushel.

BACON COIN.—Sales prime at 7½c; comm 5½c @ lb.

BROOMS—Fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4 00; No. 2 $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common $2 25@2 50.

BAKING POWDER—Royal ¼-lb cans $1 50 per doz; Planet ¼ lb cans per doz. $1 75; ½ lb do $2 50; 1 lb do $6 00.

BUTTER.—The supply is up to the demand. Prime table commands 27@30c ₰ lb; choice packed 20@22c; fresh roll 18@20c. Receipts 40 packages.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Market reported fairly active at the following prices: Sugar cured canvassed hams 11½c; canvassed sugar cured hams 12c; sugar cured shoulders 8½c; sugar cured clear rib do 8c; clear do 8½c; rib sides 7½c; clear sides 8c; breakfast bacon 10¾@11c; dried beef 17c; mess pork $14 75; hams sausage 16c; lard in tierces 9½c; 10 lb half bbls 10¾c; do buckets 11c. Receipts bacon—tierces 36, sides 7.

CIDER—There is a fair demand for XXX at $15; clarified $7@14; other brands $9@12.

CANDLES—There is more active demand, with sales stearine, 14 ounces, at 13½c; full weight, 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight, 20c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $5 80@6 00.

CRACKERS—We are reported an active trade demand, and give the following as the figures at which actual sales are made: Best brands Boston 10c; butter 7½c; cream 30c; fruit 12½c; ginger snaps 10c; lemon biscuit 12½c; soda 7½c; sugar 10c; water 7c; wine 10c. Country crackers are quoted as follows: Boston 7c; butter 7c; cream 10c; fruit 12½c; ginger snaps 10c; ginger cakes 12c; lemon 12c; Scotch 12c; soda 7c; sugar 9c; pilot bread 5c.

CUCUMBERS—We are reported a fair demand for Eastern pickles at $15 00@17 00 ₰ bbl.; western ₰ bbl. $10 00@12 00; per hundred 70@75c.

CHEESE—Receipts are on the increase, being 179 boxes since our last; new Ohio goes at 15@16c; new dairy 13@15c.

CANDIES—Market dull: Shoemakers 4½@5c; clear sides 5½@6c; hams sale; country lard 8c.

CARBON OIL—Round lots 19@20c ₰ gal, with the usual advance for small lots from store.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's Bell berries $7 tals ₰ bbl; cultivated $12 50@13 50; boxes $4 25@4 50.

CEMENT—Ecesom's Phœnix Hydraulic $3 50 @3 75; Johnston $2 25; Rosendale $4 00 @4 50; Chitenden plaster $4 50; Land plaster, $7 50@7 75 ₰ ton.

FRUITS—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN—There is an active demand, particularly for dried fruits, apples and peaches. We quote as follows: Dried apples, halfs; peaches, bright, per ₰ lb, 9½@10c; old sapp, mixed 7½@8c; quarters 7@8c; currants, new crop, 10c; old 8c; layer raisins ₰ box, $3 50; half box $1 75; Valencia do 12½c; prunes 12½c for new; blackberries per ₰ lb 15@16c; dried cherries 64@7c; seeded less do 20@22c.

GROCERIES.—Congress having placed tea and coffee on the free list to take effect upon the first of July, the news will be received by consumers with satisfaction, but no more by them than by dealers who have to suffer not only from the procrastinating policy of Congress. Consumers may now console themselves with the prospect of cheaper tea and coffee, and the grocers will be able to forecast the probable wants of the market, without subjecting themselves to ruinous losses. Following are the ruling figures of the market:

Sugars—Refined, crushed, granulated and powdered, 13c; cut loaf 13½c; Off Coffee Loaf, 13 B 13½c; Ex C 11¾c; C 11¾c; C yellow 10¾c. Porto Rico sugars, choice 11c; prime 10¾c; good 10¾c; fair 10¼c; New Orleans sugars, fair, 9¼c; good 10c; prime 10¾c; choice 11c. Eggs are weak and lower, sales, 22@23c. Cheese 23@25c; prime 22½c; choice 20½c; Java 27c; Laguayra 25@26c; Mocha 44c; roasted coffee, loose and in one ₰ packages, 25c ₰ ₰. *Syrups*—Havemeyer & Elder 55c; H. & R. Fleming 50c; White Honey 60c; Extra Silver 55c; Red Head 52c; Lavender 50c; common 40@45c.

New Orleans Molasses—New crop, prime, 68c; choice 70c.

Rice—Carolina choice 9¾c; Rangoon 8c; Patna 8¾c.

Spices—Pepper grain 23c; pure ground 25c; Cassia bark 50c; cloves 22c; nutmegs $1 25.

EGGS—Prices are a shade stronger, with sales of prime fresh at 24c ₰ dozen.

FLOUR—Receipts, 959 bbls. As noticed above there has been an advance in Western flour of 25c ₰ bbl. Following are the ruling figures: Superfancy spring brands, $9 25; winter wheat, Western flour, $8 75@9 00; best baker's brands, $8 25@8 50; Dalton city, $9 00. Rye flour, $5 50@5 60. Millstuff: National, white wheat, bbls $9 00; Pan Handle, southern amber, $9 10; Morning Glory, red winter, $8 70.

GRAIN—The receipts for the past twenty-four hours were as follows:

Wheat, sacks	178
Corn, sacks	510
Oats, sacks	2,699
Rye	147
Baley, sacks	376

It will be seen that the receipts of wheat continue meagre, which, with the advance in prices westward has caused the market here to advance from 3 to 5c ₰ bushel. Indeed it is difficult to give the exact prices. We heard of one dealer refusing $1 90 for a round lot of red winter. It is predicted by dealers that before many days over $2 per bushel will be reached. We quote red winter at $1 85@1 88; white 2@4c better. Oats—arrivals heavy; sales car lots, at 38½@39c, and free in store at 40c; sacks at 42c. Corn—There is more inquiry; sales car lots at 49@50c. Rye—Receipts light, with no inquiry; prices nominally 98@$1 00. Barley nominally 45@55c for spr rig, and 80@85c for fall.

HAY—We are reported as sales baled, on wharf, at $17@20 per ton; baled oats straw $18@20.

HORN—Demand more active, with sales Tis at 50c 70c ₰ lb; 70s 40@44c.

HUSKS—In fair demand at 2¼@2½c.

HONEY—Sales at 20@30c ₰ lb.

HEMP—Rough Kentucky $165 ₰ ton; single threaded $240; undressed $190@195.

HOMINY—$4 50@5 00 ₰ bbl.

LARD OIL—Quiet; extra is held at 83@85c; No 2, 60@65c; Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained 58@60c.

LUMBER AFLOAT—Square pine timber, from $18 00@18 00 per m.; pine boards (according to quality, $20 00@26 00 per m.; pine joist, $16 00@18 00 per m.; hemlock boards, $11 00@14 00 per m.; hemlock joists, $12 00@14 00 per m.; fencing timber, hemlock, $12 00@13 00 per m.; shingles, $4 50@5 50 per m.; lath, $2 25@3 00 per m.

LIME—Perrysburgh white $2 25 ₰ bbl; Clever and $2 25; Easton $1 75; Belfast white $1 50.

MILL FEED—Middlings $1 8⁻⁻00; seconds $1 45 @1 60; shorts $1 15; chopped corn and oats $1 50; chopped corn $1 40; bolted corn meal 75c.

MAPLE MOLASSES—There is a fair demand at $1 45 at 50 per gallon in jars.

ONIONS—Sets $4 00@5 00 per bushel; old dull; sales silver skins at $2 per bbl.

POTATOES—Market is dull and drooping. Prime peach blows nominally 80@85c; seed sweet $2 50@ 3 00 ₰ bbl.

RAGS—Sales at 3½@4c ₰ lb.

SEEDS—Sales clover at $5 75@6 25 per bush; timothy seed $3 25@3 50; flax seed $1 80@2 00.

SALT—Car load $1 35; store $2 00.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee made at 4½c ₰ lb.

TALLOW—Sales at 8@8½c per lb.

WILLOW—Sales Kentucky at 10c.

WHISKY—Highwines 92c; common rectified 92c@ $1 00; proof rectified $1 00@1 05; rye and corn $1 60@1 65 ₰ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $6 00 @8 00 as to age.

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

May 2.—American Pig—In the pig iron market the state of affairs is substantially the same as last week. The current demand for forge iron is very light, and there is little offering, with no disposition to press sales. Consequently, transactions have been few, and business is dull. The furnace companies have all they can do to make their deliveries as agreed, and are not desirous of making new sales. Indeed, it is much easier to buy small quantities of them than large, and we do not hear of any sales by Lehigh companies at less than $30 for No. 1 foundry. Consumers are not disposed to anticipate their wants, preferring to take the chances of the market, rather than buy beyond their immediate necessity at present prices. The quantity of iron in second hands for sale is now small. It is the opinion of many that prices will soon decline, but that is our opinion, cannot be the case unless present rates materially reduce consumption. At present iron in used as fast as it is made, and there is no accumulation anywhere, so quite Lehigh brands as follows: No 1 foundry, $49 @50; gray forge, $44@45, but in the absence of considerable transactions these prices are to a great extent "nominal."

Scotch pig.—Our market continues scarce of Scotch iron to a degree that has not been the case for very many years. At Gartsherrie and Coltness there is none here, and but little of Glengarnock and Eglinton, which are held at $35 for the former and $33 for the latter. There are known to be on the way about 10,000 tons, of which probably one-half has been already sold for consumption. This fact, together with the great recent advance on the other side, the partially decreasing stocks there, and the scarcity and high rate of freights, would seem to show that prices cannot touch a low figure for some time.—*Iron Age.*

NEW YORK.

May 4.—The market is without animation, and it is difficult to give fair prices. There is some Scotch pig offering, to arrive, but the prices are high. Stocks are very light. We quote at about $49@52, to arrive, and $50@55 on spot, as the range. American a quiet at unchanged prices, with 300 tons No. 1 crane sold on private terms. Wrought scrap is held at $65@75, with 600 tons sold to arrive on private terms. English rails are unchanged in price; 1,000 tons sold on private terms.

The following are the store prices:

Bar, Swedes, ₰ lb	$125 00@135 00
Bar, refined, ¾ to 2 inch round and square—1 to 6 inch by ¾ to 1 inch	110 00@
Bar, refined, 1¼ to 6 by ¾ and 5-16 and 2½ to 2¾, round and square	115 00@
Bar, refined, 1 and 1¼ by ¾ and 5-16	120 00@
Large rounds, 3¾ and 3¾ inch	122 50@
Large rounds, 3¾ and 4 inch	127 50@
Large rounds, 4¼ and 4½ inch	132 50@
Large rounds, 4¾ and 5 inch	147 50@
Special	122 50@152 50
Ovals and half round	122 50@152 50
Band	120 00@
Horse shoe	120 00@
Rods, 7-8-16 inch	115 00@155 00
Hoop	135 00@177 50
Nail rod, per ₰	8¾

—*Journal of Commerce.*

PHILADELPHIA.

May 4.—There is hardly so much demand for pig iron, but the furnaces are still busy on their old contracts, some of which will extend up to January 1st, 1873, and not a few to the end of 1872. No. 1 foundry at $50@51; No. 2 at $49@50, and Gray Forge at $47 ₰ ton.

Manufactured Iron.—Bar iron remains firm at 4 6-10c ₰ lb, at which figure the mills are refusing orders. The necessity of a further advance is apparent, if pig remains at its present price for any length of time.

Nails—Cut 20d spikes at $5 00@5 50 ₰ ton.

Nails are more active than for a period of nine months past, and considerable sales are making at $5 65 ₰ keg.

Anchors and chains are held firmly at the recent improvement. Sales of former at 9c, and of the latter at 7¾c ₰ ₰.—*Price Current.*

Pig iron is less active and lower. Sales of No. 1 foundry at $50; No. 2 at $47@48. Grey Forge at $44@47. Scotch pig at $48@49, and mottled at $46 ₰ ton. Old rails sell for shipment at $58@54 ₰ ton, and nails at $5 65 ₰ keg.—*North American.*

BALTIMORE.

May 4.—The demand continues very active for pig, and the market strong and buoyant. For Anthracite prices are unchanged, and we still quote as follows, viz.: No. 1 $50, No. 2 $49, and No. 3 $48 ₰ ton, but Scotch is scarce and higher, and we now quote it at $55@58 for Gartsherrie and $55 for Gartsherrie ₰ ton, ex-ship. Charcoal Forge we quote at $38@40 ₰ ton, but there is no stock on the market.—*American.*

Printing Cloths.

The Providence *Journal* says: Market dull. Spot cloths have declined ¼ ₰ ℔, or ¼c ₰ yard during the week. The following are the sales:

150,000 pieces, 64x64, on contracts to January, private terms.	
5,600 pieces, 56x64, extras, spot cloths, 9c, early in the week.	
6,000 " 64x64, extras, spot cloths, 8¾c.	
4,000 " 60x64, standards, spot cloths, 8¾c.	
10,000 " 64x64, standards, spot cloths, 8¾c.	
11,000 " 64x64, extras, spot cloths, 8¾c at the close.	

156,000 pieces.

Philadelphia Market,

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—Flour firmer; superfine $5 50@6 50; extra $5 90@5 50. Wheat—red $1 90@2 00. Rye $1 06. Corn firm; yellow 69c. Oats and barley unchanged. Provisions firmer; mess pork $14 00. Lard 9¾@9¾c. Crude petroleum 16¾c; refined 22¾@ 23½c. Whisky dull at 90c.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, May 6, 1872.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week, with a comparison table with previous years; also, the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per per Riv'r.	Exports per Penn. R. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, April 29	3,796	1,465	
Tuesday, April 30	5,446	500	1,387
Wednesday, May 1	2,726		465
Thursday, May 2	3,322		1,185
Friday, May 3	3,093	1,227	193
Saturday, May 4	4,313		1,194
Total for week	22,135	1,727	6,019
Since January	292,946	16,981	136,115
To May 4 1872	315,081	18,708	142,134
Same time 1871	280,876	33,328	123,341
Same time 1870	352,017	46,986	112,363
Same time 1869	233,445	28,549	93,328
Same time 1868	380,959	18,106	91,508

The market during the week has exhibited unmistakable signs of improvement. Although the operations have been light, prices have advanced and crude is fully 3c per gallon higher than at the date of our last general review. This would indicate that the bottom had been reached and parties that made their contracts before the advance have done well. Refined was also firmer. The advance in the east has not been without its effect as refiners and jiverites have advanced from ¾c to ¾c per gallon, with buyers more numerous and more inclined to invest. Let us hope that the dark days in oil have passed and that fair prices and a good trade will be inaugurated.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of the crude oil by river and rail for the past two weeks from all points:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	22,135	22,135

The following are the crude receipts from all points, by river and rail, for the past eight years:

From January 1st to May 6, 1872	315,081
Same time 1871	280,876
Same time 1870	352,017
Same time 1869	233,445
Same time 1868	380,929
Same time 1867	446,497
Same time 1866	414,254
Same time 1865	90,878

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil east for the past two weeks by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	1,271	1,727
Allegheny Valley Railroad	6,931	6,019
Total	8,202	7,746

The following are the exports of refined oil east by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads for the past four years from January 1 to May 4:

1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Pennsylvania Railroad 39,439	48,363	123,841	142,134
Allegheny Valley RR. 92,328	112,363	123,841	142,134
Total 121,877	156,643	156,669	160,872

Saturday.

CRUDE.

As we have before noted, the market was firm with a good inquiry; holders were demanding for spot 10c; May 10c; S. O. till July 10c; B. O. same time 11c; B. C. 12c. For prices in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market was firm at a further advance. We quote for eastern delivery, spot, 22½c; May 23c; June 23½c. Sales 500 bbls May at 23c.

By Western Union Telegraph.

TITUSVILLE, May 4.—The *Courier* says: The market is firm and advancing. Following are the sales:

500 bbls upper road, spot.....$3 70
1,000 bbls upper road, O. to 1st 6 mos.....4 15
1,000 bbls upper road.....4 10
1,000 bbls upper road, spot.....3 80
1,000 bbls upper road, delivered May 11.....3 85
1,000 bbls upper road, B O 1st 6 mos.....4 15
1,000 bbls upper road, spot.....3 85
500 bbls upper road, spot.....3 80
1,000 bbls upper road, seller June.....4 05
500 bbls lower road, seller June.....3 80
510 bbls Tidioute, spot.....3 75
500 bbls Tidioute, spot.....3 75
500 bbls Tidioute, spot.....3 75
500 bbls Tidioute, spot.....3 75

NEW YORK, May 4, closing 3.—The demand to-day has been very light. Refiner is held a little too high for shipper, 22c being asked; June is quoted as high as July 23¾c; 1,000 bbls for July sold at 23¾c. Crude in bulk, 9¾@10c, with 500 bbls sold through Bliss inside price; cases are steadily held at 28¾@29c. For Philadelphia delivery the market is quiet and firm; refined 22½@23¼c.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, May 4.—Market very firm and advancing; bid at $3 85—$3 90 sold.

ROUSEVILLE, May 4.—Market firm at $3 75@3 80.

OIL CITY, May 4.—Market quiet and varying; drift nearly on level at $3 75; 47 cars shipped to City $4 00.

TITUSVILLE, May 4.—Market firm; spot, $3 85.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—Market steady; S.W. 22½c bbl; crude, 12c; cases 27¾c; sales 1,000 bbls spot 22¾; May held at 23c.

(By Pacific and Atlantic line.)

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—May 22c; June 23½c; July 23¾c. Crude 12c.

PARKER'S, May 4.—Market firm with an upward tendency; market price $3 75.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Refined 23c; no quotations for crude in bulk.

TITUSVILLE, May 4.—Market quiet; spot 4 85.

OIL CITY, May4.—Market quiet and firm at $4 00.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
T P Miller	Citizens Oil Works	80
Owner	Lilly Siding	80
A B Mills	Eureka	80
B S Duncan	American Oil Works	312
Fisher & Bro	Crystal Oil Works	296
Bushnell	Crystal Oil Works	80
H McKeivy	Vesta Oil Works	302
H McKeivy	Commos Oil Works	308
J Bushnell	Keystone Oil Works	308
W Stewart	Oleopolis Oil Works	308
Wm Stewart	Oleopolis Oil Works	224
J Bushnell	Model Oil Works	308

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Citizens' Oil Works	80	Lilly Oil Works	80
Eureka	80	American Oil Works	312
Crystal Oil Works	682	Vesta Oil Works	302
Cosmos Oil Works	1,016	Keystone Oil Works	308
Oleopolis Oil Works	80	Model Oil Works	996
Sunbeam Oil Works	224		
Total			4,098

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R. W. P. R. R and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, May 3, 1872.

Livingston Bros, 105 bbls to Geo Moore & Co, Philadelphia	
Citizens Oil Company, 566 bbls to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia	
Joseph Wagner, 404 bbls Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia	
John Spratt & Co, 44 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia	
Total	1,011

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY MORNING, May 4, 1872.

Cattle.

The arrivals of cattle to-day are light. There has been no trading going on and but few of the buyers are here. The receipts of cattle during the week have been fair and of a pretty good quality. The market ruled slow from the commencement; buyers holding back and waiting to purchase at lower prices than had ruled. Sellers were not disposed to accommodate them, but with advices from the East and West reporting trade dull they were compelled to give way, and most of the stock changed hands at figures about 5c lower. At one time a good many cattle were in the yards, and as very few were selling it looked as if some would have to be shipped. But buyers taking hold pretty freely to-day, the offerings and to-day there is but one or two loads unsold. Following are the rates current: Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs, steers, smooth and nice, $7 00; prime, 1,300 lbs steers, $6 50 to $6 75; fair, 1,100 to 1,200 steers, $6@6 50; common, such as cows, bulls, stags and mixed lots, $4 00 to $5 75.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs light to-day of those immediately for sale here, and rather heavy of through stock. The market rules dull and slow, with a downward inclination. Prices are some 5c ₰ hundred lb lower than at the time of our last report, the best selling at $4 85. The demand grows less as the warm weather advances, and for a while trade will be light. To-day very few hogs changed hands, and the receipts will be held over until Monday. Following are the rates: Extra Philadelphia $4 90; prime Philadelphia $4 70 to $4 80; Yorkers $4 40 to $4 50.

Sheep.

The receipts of sheep light to-day. The market closes firmer than at the opening, with all the offerings sold. At the commencement of this week's market a bad state of feeling ruled, and prices went down from 7c to 8c lower than last week. This broke the receipts a little. But toward the close of the market the receipts became lighter, and, although prices did not advance, the market became firm and everything was sold. Following are the ruling rates: Extra, 100 to 110 lbs, $9 00 to $9 25; prime, 90 to 99 lbs, $8 50 to $9 00; fair, 80 to 85 lbs, $8 00 to $8 25; clipped $5 00 to $6 50.

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Serious Riot in South Russia.

LONDON, May 5.—A serious riot took place in Kharkof, a large market town in South Russia, last week, caused by the interference of the police, with the Easter amusements of the people. Fire engines were brought out to disperse the crowds by throwing water on them. This so exasperated the populace that they attacked the police and fire stations and gutted them. The Governor ordered out the troops, who were stoned by the mob, whereupon they fired, and many citizens were killed and wounded. The rioters then dispersed, and at last accounts the city was quiet, but under martial law.

Memorial for a Copyright Law.

LONDON, May 5.—A memorial was presented to Earl Granville yesterday urging Her Majesty's Government to secure a just and equitable copyright treaty with the United States. Among the signers are Carlyle, Froude, John Stuart Mill, Huxley, Morley and Ruskin. Earl Granville replied that the Government would carefully consider the subject.

New Statement of the American Case Asked For.

LONDON, May 30.—The *Times* this morning urges President Grant to send to the Geneva tribunal a communication which shall be independent of the original American case containing the claims for consequential damages.

Cyclone in the East Indies—Great Loss of Life—Vessels Wrecked and Property Destroyed.

BOMBAY, May 4.—Intelligence has just reached here that the city of Madras and vicinity was visited by a terrific cyclone on Wednesday last, which caused serious loss of life, a number of vessels at anchor in the roadstead, and which were unable to put to sea owing to the sudden approach of the cyclone, were wrecked, and most of their crews perished. The immense pier leading far out into the water was breached, and the city and suburbs were greatly damaged.

Progress of the Carlist Insurrection.

MADRID, May 4.—Communication between this city and Bilboa, which was interrupted by the Carlists burning the railroad bridges in the province of Biscay has been re-established. On the 1st the Government troops encountered a Carlist band in the province of Tarragona, and after a short conflict repulsed the insurrectionists. It is now said that Don Carlos entered Vera, a town in Navarre on the Bedassoa river, which forms part of the boundary between France and Spain, yesterday, and that his entry was greeted by the ringing of church bells and cheering of the people. It is also said that Don Carlos was joined at Vera by Roda, the Carlist leader, who it was reported had fled into France with his troops.

MADRID, May 4.—The *Gaceta Official* confirms the report that Don Carlos has entered Navarre and been joined by Roda, who, it was before stated, had been pursued into France by troops under Gen. Rivera.

An Engagement Expected Soon.

MADRID, May 4.—A rising of Carlists on a large scale is expected to-day in Catalonia. The Government has distributed troops through that Province to suppress whatever demonstration may be made. It is positively asserted by the partisans of Don Carlos that their leader has not left Spanish territory, as reported, but is yet at some point in the Province of Navarre. The Government hopes to capture him. Marshal Serrano with his troops has come up with the Carlist band in Navarre, and the two forces now confront each other. An engagement is expected soon.

Nine Hours Conflict with Carlists—Don Carlos Reported a Prisoner.

MADRID, May 4, evening.—The latest information from the province of Navarre, is that hostilities have commenced between the ex-Christinos commanded by Don Carlos, and the troops led by Marshal Serrano. General Rivera is harassing the rear of the insurgent forces, who are surrounded by the loyal troops. The band of Carlists under the command of Rotundo have been completely defeated.

MADRID, May 5.—A dispatch from San Sebastian this afternoon says: The division under Christonas to-day completely defeated the Carlists concealed in Navarre after a conflict of nine hours. The troops carried the village of Carasa at the point of the bayonet. The whole Carlist centre is captured, and it is said Don Carlos is a prisoner."

PARIS, May 5.—The following is the latest news of Don Carlos's movements and the state of affairs in Spain: Don Carlos has entered Vera, in Navarre, forty miles north of Pamplelina, on Thursday. He immediately issued two proclamations, one of which begins, "Spaniards, soldiers of the Church, and of God and our country, the King appeals to your honor on God's altar to annihilate the foreigner. He promises peace, abundance and liberty. On the 30th ultimo the deputies of Carlists existed in the provinces of Navarre, Guipuzcoa, Biscay, Alavaw, Teruel, Castellon, Barcelona, Tarragona, Senida, Valencia, Segoria, Avila, Burgos, Leon, Palencia, Lerida and Orieda. The Spanish government has fears of a rising of Republicans in the south. Thirty Deputies only attended the sitting of the Cortes on the 29th.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

COPENHAGEN, May 4.—The police authorities have forbidden the members of the International Society from holding a meeting here to-morrow.

LONDON, May 4.—The entire Dutch Cabinet have resigned, owing to the adverse vote in States General on the question of income taxes.

LONDON, May 4.—The Atlanta crew are out daily on the Thames. The London papers continue to praise their practice.

PARIS, May 4.—A remarkable speech was delivered in the National Assembly to-day by Deputy Audilefret Pasquier upon the conduct of army contractors, which he stigmatized as shameless and dishonest. The speech was treated with genuine enthusiasm, and the Assembly passed a resolution ordering it to be printed and copies circulated throughout all the communes of France.

COPENHAGEN, May 4.—M. De Bille, Governor of the Danish West Indian colonies, will be relieved from his office in the latter part of June. He will be succeeded by M. Yarde.

PARIS, May 4.—The trial by court martial of Marshal Bazaine will be held in the Riding School at Versailles, and will commence the latter part of May. The trial will probably last over one hundred days. Twelve hundred witnesses will be summoned. The court will allow Marshal Bazaine to employ as counsel M. Lachard, the well known advocate.

PARIS, May 5.—The report of the Commission on Capitulations exonerates the General commanding in the lower Rhine department of all blame for the surrender of Lichtenberg, and reprimands the superior officers who capitulated at Marsal and Vitry Le Francais. General Cissey, Minister of War, announces that vigorous justice shall be meted out to such generals as have rendered during the war. There is no doubt that court martial will be ordered in the cases of Generals Wimpffen and Ulrich. Edward Allo, a well known advocate, declares he will not defend Marchal Bazaine.

The Journal Des Debats denies the truth of the report published by the *Memorial Diplomatique* that the Czar had accepted the resignation of Prince Gortchakoff and appointed his successor. The *Journal* denies that Gortchakoff has even tendered his resignation.

COPENHAGEN, May 4.—The President and Treasurer of the International Society in this city have been arrested.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, May 4.—Arrived, steamer City of Antwerp, from New York. Also the Nevada, from same port.

The Markets.

LONDON, May 4, 2 P. M.—Consols, money, 92; account 92¾; American bonds—5 20s, 6Z, 90; 6s, 91¾; 5-20s, 67, 90¾; 10-40s, 89.

PARIS, May 4.—Rentes, 74f 50c.

LIVERPOOL, May 4.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 11d; Orleans 11¾d. Red winter wheat 11s 10d; corn 28s 6d; cheese 67s.

NEWS BY MAIL.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The London *Telegraph* of the 23d says, editorially, on the American indirect claims: "The Americans are no longer in doubt as to our resolve in the matter. Concession has with us reached its utmos limit, and no English Ministry would dream of surrendering the ground now taken up with the approval of the entire people and of the most enlightened minds in every nation, the American included.

Several of the French Councils General have voted resolutions in favor of compulsory primary instruction and compulsory military service. Almost all adopted addresses of confidence in Thiers, many also expressing themselves favorable to a Republican form of government.

The Russian Embassy dinner recently given in Paris is described as having been very brilliant. Count Orloff, in the Czar's name, congratulated the President on the political effect produced by the Elysee receptions. There was a splendid supper followed by the supper. Very many Legitimists and several Republicans were present and there was much political conversation.

The report of the French Council inquiring into the capitulation of Sedan, which has just been published, censures the Emperor Napoleon for ordering the capitulation without previously consulting his Generals. The report blames General Wimpfen for taking the command from General Ducrot without having a settled plan, although it praises General Wimpfen for opposing the capitulation.

The London *Telegraph* of the 25th of April says: "No premature utterance from the lips of the Prime Minister, or the Foreign Secretary, must be permitted to afford President Grant an excuse for saying that England, least of all the House of Lords, has put the treaty of Washington to death. To all who, in spite of past disappointments, wish well to the treaty of Washington, and believing that the possibility of its execution may be brought to a successful issue, it will be evident that angry controversies on the subject in popular assemblies, like the House of Commons or House of Representatives, is above all things to be deprecated."

Location of Railroad Shops at Mansfield, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., May 5, 1872.

Prominent officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be in this city on Tuesday next for the purpose of selecting the grounds and locating the shops of the Mansfield, Coldwater and Lake Michigan Railroad Company. The entire line is graded and bridged, ties all on the ground, and iron purchased and on the way. The road will doubtless be in running order to Toledo by the time of the State Fair in September, which is the purpose of the managers.

The office of the Marshall, Illinois, *Herald*, was partially destroyed by fire Saturday night.

GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE M. E. CHURCH.

In Session at Brooklyn—The Lay Delegation Question Finally Settled—The Book Concern Mismanagement.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 1, 1872.

This "City of Churches" to-day witnessed the assemblage and opening session of the highest deliberative body of the most numerous religious organization in the States—the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The delegates thereunto represent some seventy-four Conferences—embracing Conferences in India, China, Africa and Germany—thus having representations from each of the four grand divisions of the earth. The session is held in the Academy of Music, a magnificent building and admirably adapted to the purposes of the assembly. It opened at 9 A. M. by the reading of scripture lessons by Bishops Janes and Simpson, the singing of the hymns beginning "All hail the power of Jesus' name" and "I love thy kingdom, Lord," and prayer by Dr. George Peck and Dr. Peter Akers. The religious exercises having closed, Bishop Janes, who presided, called Dr. Harris, the former secretary, to announce in their order the delegations, after which, also, he called the roll, and two hundred and eighty-five delegates were found to be present. W. L. Harris, D.D., was by acclamation elected Secretary.

The lay delegates were permitted to make any communication to the Conference they might desire, and Prof. Winchester came forward and read an address which had previously been prepared and submitted to a meeting of the lay delegates. The address was finely read, was moderate in its tone, shade in its expression and unobjectionable in its statements. It is supposed that with the delivery of this address the formalities of the united lay representatives will end.

The vote for the admission of the lay delegates provisionally elected was with one solitary exception unanimous, and after it was announced, the roll was called and the greater part of the lay representatives responded to the call. The session had been extended for the purpose of completing the matters pertaining to the admission of the lay delegates, and that having been accomplished, at 7 P. M. the Conference adjourned, with benediction by Dr. Carter.

The Conference is now composed of 292 ministerial delegates, and 129 lay delegates, a total of 421. The five bishops are ex-officio the presiding officers. The delegates from the Pittsburgh Conference are Bishop Simpson, L. Nesbit, J. C. Pershing, John Williams, John W. Baker, Joseph Horner, A. J. Endsley, W. Hunter, I. S. Bracken and C. A. Holmes; laymen, C. J. Albright and Alex. Bradley.

BROOKLYN, May 3, 1872.

The Committee on Rules of Order reported rules substantially the same as those in use four years ago. Some considerable discussion occurred on the rule respecting the Committee on Appeals, whose business is to examine into and pass judgment upon the cases of ministers who have appealed from the decision of the lower or ministerial judiciaries. It has to deal, therefore, exclusively with matters appertaining to and affecting the minority. The question was therefore raised by Dr. Haven as to the propriety of putting laymen on the Committee, and he moved that the Committee be composed of "clerical delegates solely." The discussion was quite lively for a time, and was participated in by several delegates, and the vote which was taken showed a decided preponderance of the sentiment to throw open all the Committees without any discrimination. Thus, the middle wall of the partition is fairly down, and it is to be hoped that the body will be "one and indivisible." The Conference then entered upon the appointment of standing committees, each delegation nominating the members of its contingent to be upon the several committees, and after one o'clock the Conference adjourned.

The Conference is pretty largely attended by "outside" spectators, and the Academy of Music in which it held both sides to have its "dress circle" and "galleries" well filled. The afternoon was occupied with the organization of the committees—the election of their chairman and secretary. The President of the Book Committee is a layman, and the Secretary a minister. All the committees are mixed with the two elements. The business of the Conference will now be fairly in hand and will proceed with rapidity.

By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, May 4.—In the Methodist General Conference to-day, Bishop Simpson presiding, a resolution was offered calling for a special committee of one minister and one clergyman from each book district to take especial cognizance of the alleged frauds and mismanagement in the New York Book Concern. After a warm debate the resolution was tabled.

A motion to reconsider the tabling vote was offered by Dr. Lanahan, who made a speech in which he said if any one was especially interested in a speedy examination it was him. For four years he had been held up to the gaze of his fellow-churchmen as a sample of the scandalous agitator. He had been charged with deliberate and scandalous frauds in the book interests of the Church, and he stood ready to refute every charge. For these he had been suspended from his ministerial functions by an ecclesiastical court, and even trial in the civil courts had been fulminated against him, to support which the funds of the very institution of which he was agent had been used. He now asked that a committee be ordered and the subject settled finally and forever. He was prepared with a full report, in which his defense and the charges should stand in full.

Dr. Buckley also advocated the committee in a forcible speech amidst repeated interruptions.

Mr. Queen, of the New York Conference, moved an indefinite postponement of the whole subject, which was carried by a vote of 190 to 15.

Dr. Foster, of the New York Conference, called for the printing of all the papers in the Book Concern matter for the information of the delegates.

Dr. Curry, of the New York East Conference, opposed this as out of the regular order.

A delegate moved that the report be called for now.

Dr. Brooks, chairman of the Book Committee, stated that they were not now ready, but would be glad to report on Monday.

Mr. Slicer, of Baltimore, asked whether the report of the expert, William Gunnford, and other experts, was to accompany W. Kilbreth's report. He moved the committee be instructed to furnish all the reports. The resolution was tabled.

Dr. Foster then withdrew his motion.

On motion of Dr. Woodruff, of the New York East Conference, a committee of five was appointed on the subject of a monument to Bishop Kingsley, at Reyrout, Syria.

Petitions, &c., and appeals from Annual Conferences were received and referred. Adjourned.

Governor Reed, of Florida, Acquitted.

TALLAHASSE, May 4.—The High Court of Impeachment met this morning to hear arguments for and against Governor Reed's acquittal of high crimes and misdemeanors in office. The Court, after hearing the arguments, granted the motion made by Mr. Emmons yesterday, and Governor Reed was this evening acquitted and discharged by the Senate of the impeachment charges by a vote of 7 to 10. Governor Reed has taken possession of the Executive office, and Acting Governor Day is to-night presiding over the Senate.

Block Coal Discovered at Lowell, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOWELL, O., May 4, 1872.

Considerable powder was burned here today by a mixed company, celebrating what they consider a great discovery of a vein of block coal.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The most destructive fire that has ever visited Central Iowa occurred at Marshalltown, in that State, on Saturday. It laid the whole southeast portion of that city in ashes, inflicting a loss of about $300,000.

Perrin's mills, at Marshall, Michigan, were burned Saturday. Loss $100,000; insured $30,000. Also, Adams & Co.'s machine shop. Loss $5,000; insurance $1,300.

The Governor of Massachusetts has appointed George M. Brooks, now a member of Congress from that State, Judge of Probate, *vice* D. N. Richardson, resigned. This appointment, if confirmed, will make a vacancy in the Massachusetts delegation.

On Saturday a fire broke out in Plainfield, N. J., destroying an entire block of stores with their contents. Incendiarism is the supposed cause. One man was fatally injured by a falling chimney. Loss $100,000; insurance $27,000.

The schooner Russell Dart, while being towed into Port Colburn, Ont., on Saturday, was cut down by the ice and sunk.

The trial of Libbie Garrard Brant for the murder of Ransom F. Burroughs, terminated at Paterson, N. J., on Saturday in a verdict of murder in the first degree. She was sentenced to be executed on the 18th of May.

The cordage works at Beverly, N. J., were burned on Saturday. Loss $40,000; insurance $28,000.

The steamers City of Washington and Baltic arrived at New York from Liverpool yesterday.

Samuel Brush, a keeper of the stage station at New river, on the California desert, between San Diego and Fort Yuma was recently killed and his station sacked by Mexicans, it is supposed from Lower California.

The trial of John R. Duncan for the murder of Edward Kenedy, near Hopkinton, Delaware county, Iowa, in December, 1870, terminated on Saturday by the jury returning a verdict of murder in the first degree.

Gregori Peri, the Italian convicted of murdering O'Brien in Chicago, was on Saturday sentenced to be hanged on the 28th of this month.

In the game of base ball at Philadelphia, on Saturday, between the Athletic club of that city and the Boston club, the former won by a score often to seven.

There is the best authority for saying that if the Sheriff of Cass county, Missouri, fails to perform his duty, that the United States authorities will arrest the assassins of Stephens, Kline and Dutro.

At Brazil, Indiana, on Saturday, a boy named Curtis fell from a railroad car and broke his back, killing him instantly.

The total number of words transmitted by telegraph from Cincinnati during the sitting of the recent Conventions there was 800,000.

Passports for several members of the Tweed family, in New, have been procured, indicating an extended tour in Europe. It does not appear that the elder Tweed will accompany the party.

Yesterday a fire broke out in the Standard Oil Works, near Cleveland, and before being extinguished destroyed 4,000 barrels of oil and inflicted $10,000 damage to the works. An hour later another fire occurred, destroying retined oil at a different establishment to the value of $10,000.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., May 5, 1872.

River seven feet three inches and rising. The Julia, from Zanesville, passed up at 10 A. M. The Comet and barges, St. Louis, passed down at 10 A. M. Weather very pleasant.

DR. HOUARD.

A Letter from the Venerable Captive—His Sufferings on the Convict Ship.

The following extract from a private letter from Dr. J. Emilio Houard to his brother, Dr. J. G. Houard, of Philadelphia, will be read with interest by those who are concerned about the fate of the captive.

CONVICT QUARTERS, CADIZ, 8th April, 1872.—MY DEAR BROTHER: I have finally reached here, after suffering the greatest agony in mind and body. I had a severe attack of sickness on the voyage, aggravated by the hardship of my condition as a prisoner, but am now better, though much weakened by the influence of all the sufferings I have undergone. My hair and beard, as it grows out again, is whiter than when it was shaved off in Havana. Six other prisoners were chained like myself and some three hundred sick Spanish soldiers were crowded into the hold of the vessel with us, so that the filth and stench were fearful, and we were covered with the most loathsome vermin. Chained with me was young Guisal, of Havana, of a respectable family, and entirely without means. I pitied him, and gave him part of my blanket to lie on, and shared with him of what food I could procure with money.

On our arrival here my heavy chains were exchanged for lighter ones, and the Governor now been removed in the prison. The consul has been kindly endeavoring to have me transferred from the convict pen to the common jail, where I would be better off. I have learnt that we shall shortly be sent to the prison at Ceuta. I endeavor to bear all with resignation, though the thought of my poor children almost crazes me. I still hope that the Government will not neglect me, and that you will keep it in mind of me. I was certainly registered by Mr. Box at Cienfuegos in 1868, besides the certificate of the American consul at Trinidad of the same year which I had.

J. EMILIO HOUARD.

Cash for Petroleum.

[From the New York Bulletin.]

From Titusville we have information of an important movement among the oil men looking for the establishment of the cash system. Heretofore long credits have been the rule, and this is found to result in speculation and final concussion and failure. Large amounts of capital or resources were induced to engage in the business as a sort of lottery. They were able to purchase a derrick engine and boring apparatus on a very narrow margin of cash, and trust to luck for the result. Dealers in this and other cities, being compelled to pay cash for their supplies, will exact the same terms from their customers. In this way the whole business will undergo a change for the better that cannot fail to result advantageously to all concerned. Consumers also will probably experience the benefits of the change in the shape of lower prices. The effects on the export trade are also likely to be advantageous.

SAYS the New York *Bulletin*: "The dealers in tea and coffee are in high glee over the repeal of the duties. The prices were not affected, and it is not thought that they will be for some little time. The trade, however, is relieved of the depressing influence of uncertainty, and the congratulations upon all sides were mutual. The repeal of the duties takes place after the first of July next, and it is the opinion of the trade that this gives sufficient time to allow dealers and importers to arrange their stocks and avoid any possible loss."

THE Russian government seems to approach in some directions as near the ideal of a paternal government as could be desired. Secretary Fish is now distributing to Governors of States copies of a letter from the Russian Charge, conveying the information that all indigent or sick Russians who desire it will be sent home at the expense of the Russian government, and requesting the offices of all hospitals and other institutions having such persons in their care to send to the Imperial Legation an account any expense in their behalf.

ACCORDING to the *Engineering and Mining Journal*, the gold and silver product of this country is slowly but steadily increasing. The total product for 1869 was $61,500,000; for 1870, $66,000,000; for 1871, partly estimated, $70,000,000. Since the California mines first became productive, in 1848, precious metals to the value of more than one thousand millions have been taken from American mines.

CITY MATTERS

Letters Held for Postage, May 4th, 1872.

	Cents.
Bradstreet, J. M. & Son, Baltimore, Ind.	3
Shrodes, W. M., New Bethelem, Pa.	1
Savage Bank, Elizabeth, Pa.	3
Southworth, G. W. & Co., Stoughton, Mass.	3
Taylor, Ellen M., Mt. Jackson, Pa.	1
Wells, Mary M., Greensburg, Pa.	1

JOHN H. STEWART, Postmaster.

BRICK WORKS DESTROYED.

A Sunday Morning Fire.

About five o'clock yesterday morning the fire department was summoned by an alarm from box 81, at the corner of Morgan street and Bedford avenue. The cause was the discovery of flames coming from the roof of a brick works owned by Mr. Jas. B. Lyons. The "Wm. Phillips" engine was promptly on the ground, and soon throwing water. The other engines of the district arrived soon after, and every effort was made to stay the flames, but without avail. They continued their ravages until some fifteen or twenty thousand dollars worth of property was destroyed, and then were arrested by the tearing down of some buildings. Ex-Mayor Brush, Colonel Phillips, and other prominent capitalists were about to purchase the works, it is said, for the manufacture of patent enamelled brick. The insurance amounted to about six thousand dollars. The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

District Court—Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick.

No business of importance of public interest was transacted in this Court on Saturday. Following is the

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

119. Kaufman vs. Mentel.
126. De Haven vs. Hoeveler.
127. Rothschild vs. Boedlin.
137. Thompson vs. Lyon.
138. Kahn vs. McClurg's Exrs.
125. Roedelheimer vs. Roedelheimer & Co.
132. Buetler vs. Cassiday.
133. Bateman vs. Bailey.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

In this Court the following embraces the

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

141. Berith & Jones Envelope Company vs. Kennedy & Co.
155. McKnight vs. Good.
158. Moore vs. Otey.
125. Sampson vs. Kennedy et al.
159. Charlton vs. Thornburg.
161. Bown vs. Mackrel.
162. McCloskey vs. Citizens' Passenger Railway Company.
164. Reinch & Bro. vs. Seving et al.
165. Schoepner et al. vs. Stanley et al.
168. Brooks vs. Stemm.

THE MAYOR'S BUSINESS.

The Receipts from Fines, Licenses, &c. During the Past Quarter.

The financial exhibit of the business transacted by Mayor Blackmore during the last month is of more than usual interest. It is as follows:

NUMBER OF CASES.

Drunkenness	538
Disorderly conduct	299
Vagrants	22
Informations	65
Total	924
Total number discharged	58

RECEIPTS.

Fines and forfeitures	$1,661 65
Jail receipts	402 00
Police officers	363 45
Dramatic license	180 00
Pawn license	200 00
Total	$2,897 10
Receipts for April, 1871	2,208 00
Increase	$ 599 10

QUARTERLY STATEMENT.

February	$2,735 30
March	3,037 35
April	2,807 10
Total for quarter	$8,579 75

The receipts for the quarter are larger than they have ever been before in the history of Pittsburgh. Whether this adds to the credit of the city or not is a matter for disposition. Clerk Jas. S. Patterson is entitled to praise for the admirable manner in which he attends to clerical duties in the office.

A Tragic Arrest.

Smiley Ward, who at one time figured extensively in police circles here, has at last been arrested in Wheatland, this State. Ward, finding that he was closely watched by the police, left the city for Wheatland, where he continued his "calling" until it is said, he became the terror of the neighborhood. The police have exercised the utmost vigilance for some time to secure his arrest, but he succeeded in eluding their grasp until yesterday. He was detected in one part of the city yesterday, but started to run, when the police gave chase. A number of citizens, assisted in the arrest, also followed, and soon one hundred men were in close pursuit, and shots were frequently fired. After a race of three miles he was captured, and taken to the Mercer county jail.

A Freeze.

The rain storm of last week culminated with a stiff freeze Saturday night. During Saturday, north-westerly winds prevailed, which cleared away the clouds and left an atmosphere that during the night made ice as thick as a silver dollar. Peach, pear and cherry trees are in bloom, and grapes, strawberries and other small fruits have been advanced sufficiently to be injured by the frost. In this section a dense fog prevailed toward Sunday morning, and this no doubt helped to save the fruit buds. How far the fog extended, however, is not known at present. There was more frost last night, but it was not so severe as that of the previous night. We shall know more of the effects of the freeze in a day or two.

Boat Race.

On Saturday afternoon there was a boat race on the Allegheny between William Smith, of the A. R. Jones, and Ed. Powell, of the Columbia boat club, the distance being three miles, and the course from the St. Clair street bridge one mile and a half up the river and return. Both parties have been in practice for some time, Henry Coulter having taken Smith under his care to prepare him for the contest, while Jimmy Hamill took contract to put Powell in trim. Smith came in winner in 27:13, with Powell half a minute behind.

Slight Fire.

About two o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a frame shanty on Ohio avenue, Ninth ward, Allegheny. An alarm was promptly sounded, but by the time the firemen arrived the building was destroyed, and as there were no adjoining houses the firemen did not go into service. The house was occupied by Patrick Hamilton, but they did not succeed in saving any of their furniture. The loss will not exceed one hundred dollars.

Vocal Concert.

To-morrow evening there will be a vocal concert at the First Universalist Church, at which the choir of the church, including Miss Annie Houston, Mrs. Harris, Miss Maggie Bellis, Miss Miller, Mrs. Chorry and Messrs. Rinehart, Addy, Robinson and others will assist. There will likely be a large audience present.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

NOT a ton of pig metal was sold last week.

PENN avenue was alive with vehicles yesterday.

MCKEESPORT is improved enough to enlarge their new iron works in Birmingham.

THE MT. OLIVER inclined plane will be completed and in running order by the 15th inst.

MR. PEAK, of the Peak Family Bell Ringers, passed through the city yesterday *en route* West.

FORTY-FOUR Saturday night brawlers received short lectures from Mayor Blackmore, Tuesday.

THERE were several runaways on Penn avenue yesterday.

THE Prison Board met on Saturday, but transacted no business of public interest.

A $1,000 MATCH game of billiards between Henry Werren and Jerry Dunkhorst is talked of.

THE Monongahela wharf is lined with towboats, the prospects of another rise being considered good by steamboatmen.

THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET and Mulberry alley, Fifteenth ward, have been paved from Charlotte street to the Allegheny river.

THE Allegheny oarsmen, Coulter and Cavitt, are to have a benefit tendered them before their departure for the coming race.

ALEXANDER OTTERSON has filed a petition asking to be divorced from his wife Mary Jane, on the ground of habitual drunkenness.

ON next Monday evening Sydney Marlowe appears at the New Opera House as "Richelieu." The occasion promises to be an interesting one.

A REGULAR monthly meeting of the Board of School Controllers of Allegheny will be held to-morrow evening.

JOHN LONG, formerly a member of Mayor Callow's police, and who was committed a short time since to the workhouse for one year, has been pardoned.

WM. McIlraven was arrested on Saturday night for drunkenness. This was the third time for William in as many days and he was sent to jail.

A NAME AND boys operated yesterday for playing base ball on Sunday, and otherwise disorderly conduct. They were committed for hearings this morning.

THREE boys were arrested yesterday by officer Merriman, of Mayor Callow's police, in a vacant lot in this city, while under the influence of liquor. They were fined ten dollars and costs.

THE officers of Smoky City Lodge of Good Templars will be installed to-morrow evening at the Hall of the Grand Army of the Republic, No. 102, Fourth avenue.

GEN. HARTRANFT has forwarded to us a copy of the Auditor General's Report on Railroads, Canals and Telegraphs. It contains much valuable statistical information.

THE project for an inclined plane from the head of Twenty-seventh street, East Birmingham, has been revived. The charter for a company has been received.

MR. CHAS. SCHAMBURG, of Birmingham, has received from the Secretary of War the appointment as Superintendent of the Gettysburg Cemetery. He has gone to assume the duties of his new office.

THERE are one hundred and twenty-six taverns on Penn avenue between Twelfth street and the Garden wall. So says a man who counted them Saturday.

THERE were twelve petitions in lunacy filed in the Prothonotary's office in Allegheny during the past week. This shows an increase on previous terms. What is the cause? Bad whisky?

EDWARD MCGUIRE was committed to jail Saturday by Alderman Butler, on a charge of bigamy preferred by J. C. Philips. The prosecutor alleges that the defendant is married to two women.

ASPARAGUS, tomatoes and other delicacies in the vegetable line have made their appearance on the Pittsburgh market, but the price is such that only a pocketbook can be depleted, just purchase a peck or two of tomatoes.

JONES & LAUGHLINS design erecting a fine building on the site of the present P. & B. passenger railway, at the foot of Twenty-seventh street, and will begin operations as soon as that company move to their new quarters at the corner of Thirtieth and Carson.

IT is hoped that the ordinance relating to dogs will be rigidly enforced, and were one passed to thin out the present crop in our city to the extent of say ten thousand it would be a boon. The dogs that remaining tenth could be disposed of by a resort to strychnine.

THE Pittsburgh and Birmingham passenger railway managers have awarded the contract for the erection of their new station and stables at the intersection of Thirtieth and Carson streets, Ormsby, to Mr. David Baldwin. The contract price was $39,600.

AN action has been commenced in the Common Pleas Court of Jefferson county, Ohio, by the wife of Andrew J. Porter, deceased, against the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway, to recover the sum of $5,000 damages for the killing of her husband, on the 19th of June, at Mingo Station.

A LITTLE son of Robert Ray, Jr., residing on Boggs street, Allegheny, while jumping from one outbuilding to another in his father's yard, Saturday, fell with his face against the eave, cutting his lower lip severely. Dr. John Hamilton dressed his injuries.

ONE James McClarren approached officer Sol. Colson on Saturday night and informed him that he was a thief. The officer made no reply but soon after had the pleasure of breathing him to the lockup. Yesterday he was fined twenty-five dollars and costs.

THE lovers of beautiful scenery cannot find a prettier place than is proposed just now on the banks of the Monongahela, between this city and Brownsville. For a short trip they are commended. The several packets are carrying many passengers who make the round trip just for pleasure.

THE case of Ann Hanan was arraigned by Mayor Callow's police for assaulting a woman in a house of ill repute on Spring Garden avenue, and who refused to give his name, has been ascertained to be George Jacobs. He had a hearing before Mayor Callow, and in default of a fine of fifty dollars was committed to the workhouse ninety days.

ON Saturday night a man named John Kiel entered a ten pin alley near the Diamond and insisted on betting on the games in progress. He was informed that gambling was not allowed on the premises yet he refused to desist. The police took him to the station house, and yesterday he was awarded a ten day ticket to jail.

TO-morrow evening there will be a public installation of officers of Smoky City Lodge, Good Templars, at the hall of the G. A. R., 102 Fourth avenue. There will be vocal and instrumental music, select readings and appropriate addresses in addition to the installation ceremonies. The public, especially those interested in the cause of temperance, are invited to attend.

SEVERAL of the lads arrested a few days ago on a charge of larceny, by Mayor Callow's police, but subsequently discharged upon promising to behave themselves, were again arrested yesterday. They had broken into the small building located in Union Skating Park, and taken possession of it, intending to make it their home. Their names are Daniel Morgan, David Harris and Fred Crober. They were each fined ten dollars and costs.

THE Tenth ward Republicans will hold a meeting at the Bloomfield school house on next Saturday evening, 11 o'clock, for the purpose of forming a Republican campaign club. As this was the banner ward in the city during the last Presidential campaign, it is the duty of every true Republican to take an interest in the matter, and strive to make it the banner ward during the coming campaign. Let all Republicans turn out on Saturday evening next.

IN the Common Pleas on Saturday, Judge Sterrett granted an injunction was asked on application of Wm Batchke, who sets forth that Messrs. Jones & Laugh lins are about to lay a lateral railway track to their works in Ormsby borough, over a street twenty-six feet wide, on which petitioner's dwelling is located. As the track will greatly injure the property, petitioner asks the court for an injunction, restraining respondents from building the road. A decision will be rendered hereafter.

DR. JAMES MCINTOSH, Grand Guide of the Knights of Pythias of the State of Pennsylvania, was presented with a gold headed cane on Saturday evening by his friends. There are twenty-one lodges in this district, and he presentedto each, on behalf of himself, J. W. Beetz and Wm. McMullen, a gavel made from the flag staff of Fraternity Augusta, sunk at Fort Mifflin, on the Delaware, during the Revolutionary war—over ninety years ago, and raised two cents.

A BERKS county man writes to the editor of one of our exchanges, and wants to know how to train an ox, to which question the editor makes answer: "If only one ox, a good way would be to hoist him by means of a log chain attached to his tail to the top of a pole forty feet from the ground. Then hoist him by a rope tied about his horns to another pole. Then descend on to his back a five ton pile driver, and if that don't break him let him start a country newspaper and trust people for subscription. One of the two ways will do it sure."

THE season for summer travel in quest of health, rest or pleasure is rapidly approaching, and many of our citizens are already cogitating the important question where to go. Lake-side resorts appear to have somewhat the preference. One of the most charming and attractive of these is Canandaigua Lake, near the beautiful, tree-embosomed New York village of that name. Such of our citizens as desire to include this delightful nook in their outward or homeward trip, will find very much to repay a few days' sojourn. The situation is charming, and the facilities for bathing, driving, sailing and other invigorating recreations are admirable, while mine host of the Lake Breeze House will make them completely forget that any such things as turmoil or trouble have any existence in the wide world.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

A large and fashionable audience attended the seventh performance of the "Necromancer of Egypt" Saturday night. The scenery, the music, and the dancing of Mollies, Antonino, Idalia and Bertha, together with that of the ballet, all met with manifestations of delight from the audience. The pleasure of witnessing the dancing of the *premieres* would be greatly enhanced if they would desist from the ridiculous habit of trying to bow the audience into giving *encores*. It is really insulting to an audience, lisht ment, from the fact that they are generally able to the component parts of which are generally able to perform creditably when they desire the repetition of a variation.

Trimble's Varieties.

Stage Manager Fitzsimmons has prepared an excellent treat for the Monday night patrons of Mr. Aims's little theater. Go early to-night if you desire a seat.

Amusements Elsewhere.

THE famous Lydia Thompson blondes are drawing immensely at the Arch Street Theater, Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE is doing homage to the talent and beauty of the Rand Sisters, Rosa and Olivia, with a thousand dollar complimentary benefit, at the Holliday Street Theater.

JUNIUS B. BOOTH and his wife are the attractive features of Ford's Grand Opera House, Baltimore, in a line of Shakespearian characters.

LALLA ROOKH moved on the first of May from the Grand Opera House to Niblo's Garden, New York.

MRS. JAS. A. OATES, and "Fortunio," have possession of the Walnut Street Theater, Philadelphia.

THE belle of the blondes, Eliza Weathersby will return to Europe at the close of the present season, in order to settle up a family estate of which she is executrix.

MRS. D. P. BOWERS is playing to crammed houses at the Adcademy of Music, Chicago.

P. T. BARNUM and his big shows are on the move in this direction and may swoop down on us at any moment.

THE "Waifs of New York" are now reating on the banks of the Chesapeake.

M. W. CANNING, Esq., formerly manager of the new Opera House, in this city, is now in California, where he is managing the engagements of Miss Le Clerc, who supported Mr. Forrester on the occasion of his performances in this city.

MRS. GEORGIE DICKSON goes to Mrs. Drew's Arch street theater, Philadelphia, next season. The lady will be kindly remembered in Pittsburgh.

MANAGER HENDERSON, formerly of this city, is now reaping a rich harvest in his new venture—the Providence, R. I., theater.

THE popular favorite Joseph Jefferson is traveling under the management of his son, Mr. Charles B. Jefferson, who is developing excellent abilities for the business. He is a young gentleman who inherits many of the superior qualities of his distinguished father.

The County Prison Society.

The Allegheny County Prison Society will hold its sixth anniversary this evening, at a quarter to eight o'clock, in the Lecture Room of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street, Pittsburgh, Major Wm. Frew presiding. Rev. F. L. Milligan, Chaplain of the Western Penitentiary, and others, will address the meeting, presenting the work of the Society—its past, present and future.

This meeting will furnish much that will prove interesting to those engaged in the philanthropic work of alleviating the moral and physical condition of those legally restrained of their